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9.30 „ „ 11.00 „ „ 15 „
11.30 „ „ 12.30 p.m. „ 15 „
12.30 p.m. „ 2.30 „ „ 10 „
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TIME-TABLE.

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Station		No. 1A Local	No. 1B Local	No. 5 Local	No. 7 Local	No. 11 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 15 Joint Sectional 3rd and Goods.	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Through Slow	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Through Express	No. 25 Local	No. 27 Local	No. 29 Thro Exp.
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.				Sundays & Public Holidays only		8.00		—				8.45			
SHEK LUNG	dep.						9.13		2.30				11.45			
Shum Chun	dep.	Sundays only	7.23	8.06		10.37	11.12	11.46	1.52	Except Sundays and Customs Holidays		3.15	4.26	5.15	5.56	
Sheungshui	dep.		7.29	8.13		10.44	—	11.47	2.01			3.24	4.34	5.19	6.13	—
Fanling	dep.		7.33	8.18		10.48	—	11.51	2.06			3.29	4.39	5.23	6.17	—
Taipo Market	dep.		7.45	8.30		10.58	—	12.02	2.17			3.41	4.50	5.33	6.27	—
Taipo	dep.		7.47	8.32		11.00	—	12.04	2.19			3.43	4.52	5.35	6.31	—
Shatin	dep.		8.00	8.47		11.16	—	12.21	2.35			3.59	5.08	5.50	6.44	—
Yaumati	dep.	7.37	8.14	8.59		11.28	—	12.34	2.49			4.12	5.21	6.03	6.56	—
KOWLOON	arr.	7.55	8.33	9.09		11.36	11.53	12.45	2.57			4.21	5.29	6.10	7.04	7.53

UP TRAINS

Stations		No. 2 Local	No. 2A Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. Local	No. 8 Through Slow	No. 12 3rd Class and Goo	No. 14 Local	No. 16 Joint Sectional Noon	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Thro. Expr.	No. 24 Local	No. 26 Local	No. Local
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Noon	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Last Ferry leaves Hongkong	—	6.25	6.55	7.35	8.25 P.	8.15	8.25	10.11	11.44	1.08	2.45	4.13	5.13	6.35
KOWLOON	dep.	6.45	7.10	8.07	8.50	9.15	8.40	10.32	12.00	1.18	3.00	4.34	5.37	7.00
Yaumati	dep.	6.51	7.13	—	—	9.19	—	10.35	12.09	1.21	—	4.43	5.37	7.30
Shatin	dep.	7.03	—	—	—	9.32	—	10.50	12.21	1.33	—	4.55	5.51	7.53
Taipo	dep.	7.17	—	—	9.30	9.47	Except Sundays & Customs Holidays	11.05	12.34	1.44	—	5.08	6.02	7.44
Taipo Market	dep.	7.23	—	—	—	9.57		11.09	12.38	1.56	—	5.13	6.07	7.48
Fanling	dep.	7.33	—	—	—	10.08		11.19	12.48	2.06	—	5.23	6.17	7.59
Sheungshui	dep.	7.38	—	—	9.15	10.15		11.23	12.53	2.10	—	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun	arr.	7.46	—	8.10	9.15	10.19	10.30	11.29	12.56	2.16	3.47	5.33	6.27	8.09
SHEK LUNG	arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	8.47	9.51	—	4.35	—	—	—	5.39	—	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr.	—	—	10.10	—	8.54	—	—	—	—	6.45	—	—	—

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	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling ...dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.30	Shatinkok...dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shatinkok ...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

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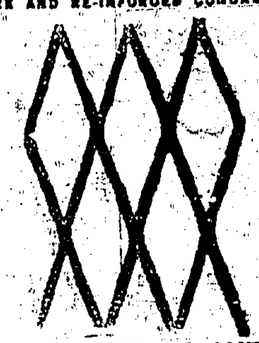
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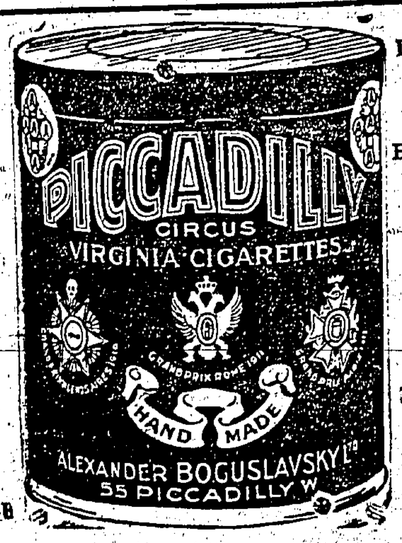
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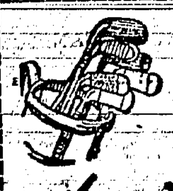
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LABOUR UNIONISM IN CANTON.

[BY ORRIN KEITH FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

The first attempt to form a labour union in Canton was back in 1909. The then Taotai was a man who liked to be considered progressive and he received kindly the request of the machine-shop men to form a union; he even encouraged them. But he took good care to see that, after they were organized, they did not become too progressive and begin to accomplish things which might change unduly the condition of the labourers.

So, although the organization known as the Mechanics Union was formed at that time and continued its existence, no real progress was made until the last year or two. In February, 1920, the Hongkong branch of this union declared a strike to enforce their demands for higher wages. After a brief struggle the employers agreed to a rise of 32½ per cent. for all mechanics then receiving less than $100 per month, and a 20 per cent. increase for all who received more than that.

With this example before them, the Canton branch immediately began to talk of asserting themselves in the same way. But labourers' troubles were not of interest to the men in power at that time. The Kwangsi militarists believed in "peace and order" in their domain. Labour unions were trouble makers. Therefore they were sternly repressed. All talk of strikes was prohibited and even their meetings were discontinued. The workingman was under the heel of the military.

Under these circumstances it was to be expected that the workers would welcome any change of government and they wept no tears over the defeat and expulsion of Mok and his followers, in November last. The next thing was to sound out the new rulers and see how they were inclined toward the labourers and their aspirations. In December an agitation for higher wages was begun. There was no strike, for both parties appealed to the government to intervene and decide the matter. In May a new scale of wages was agreed upon. The net results to the Union were highly satisfactory. All workers who had been receiving less than 50 cents a day were given a forty per cent. rise; those who had received between fifty cents and a dollar were given an increase of thirty per cent. those between one and two dollars, twenty per cent and those above two dollars ten per cent.

The Mechanics Union is the largest at Canton. It claims 13,000 members in Kwangtung Province. A close second, however, is the Building Trades Union with 12,000 or more members. This organization, when it was evident that the new Government was not pursuing the repressive policy of the Kwangsi *régime*, resolved upon action. A strike was called in July. It lasted two weeks and resulted in a flat raise of fifty per cent. for all men in the building trades.

There have been a number of other strikes since that time, although the numbers involved have not been large. Employers have sometimes employed strike-breakers and there has been some resort to violence on the part of the strikers. Once or twice it has been necessary to call out the police. A general plan of procedure is working itself out, however, so that such actions will be less and less and less necessary. In spite of the decisions of the Government, which so far have been quite favourable to the unions, employers seem to have sufficient confidence in the fairness of the administration to accept its mediation and its final judgment. So when a dispute arises now both parties go at once to Governor Chen. He has his Chief Secretary call a conference which undertakes to thresh the matter out. With all the cards on the table it is possible in most cases to secure an agreement of the parties. While this method of adjusting disputes has proved favourable in the main to the labourers, still the feeling prevails that the Government will not go too far in that direction. It has had no hesitation in throwing out unreasonable claims which if granted would constitute a burden upon industry.

It is almost needless to say that the labourers are heartily supporting the present Government. They raised funds among their own members to help finance the campaign against Kwangsi last July and when General Chen returned triumphant they held a grand celebration. They are also unanimously behind the Northern campaign. They want to see the Southern Governmental ideas extended to all China, because they think the lot of the workers would be far better than under the present *régime*. The abolition of gambling, the measures against opium-smoking, the road improvements, and the other indications of enlightened rule on the part of the Canton Government have appealed strongly to the workers.

Unionism has already reached the federation stage in Canton. The Federation of Labour Unions is composed of eighty-three unions and represents a total membership of 400,000, about 10,000 of whom are women employed in the silk filatures. The monthly dues in the separate unions run from twenty to fifty cents. The Federation is financed by payments from the various Unions and the income is betwees $2,000 and $3,000 per annum. This is hardly as much as the monthly income of the larger unions such as the Mechanics. The separate unions are inspired with the desire to erect buildings to house their offices, to furnish club rooms and rooms for the night classes, which are an important activity. The Mechanics Union now has four classes running every night. One in Chinese; one in English; one in mathematics; and one in mechanical drawing. These are free to the members of the union. In addition there are frequent lectures on mechanics and physics for all members.

The father of Cantonese labour unionism, the "Gompers of Canton," is Wang Wan Ting. He was born in Kwangtung Province about fifty-five years ago and has been in machine shops most of the time since, though for a while he was

(Continued at foot of next column.)

chief engineer on a river steamer. Now he has his own shop and employs about eighteen or twenty workers. In spite of his obvious interest as an employer and "capitalist," he retains the unbounded confidence of the workers. He is President of the Mechanics Union, of which he was one of the founders, and he is General Secretary (there is no president) of the Federation of Labour Unions. His kindly, pock-marked face gives one much the same impression of benevolent ugliness that Gompers' sometimes does. And like Gompers, he is strongly in favour of a slow healthy growth rather than a resort to extreme measures.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE EVATT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 15th.

The death was announced last week of Major-General Sir George Evatt, K.C.B., who was for a time Principal Medical Officer to the garrison at Hongkong. General Evatt, a tall man of magnificent proportions, was remarkable in many ways, a bit of a faddist, perhaps, in some respects, but tender-hearted and of a most loveable disposition.

I agree with every word of the following paragraphs written of him by Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the *Sunday Times*:—

"I wonder there has been no notice beyond the three lines in the death columns of the passing away of Surg.-Gen. Evatt. He was to me one of the most remarkable and one of the most winning men I ever met. A North of Ireland man by birth, Protestant by religion, and an Army doctor by profession. He did not share the views of most of his co-religionists in that intractable province; for he was strong Liberal and even a bit of a revolutionary. When he had done with service in the Army—it was mainly in India—he gave himself up to all sorts of causes which he deemed to be good. He was a little fanatical in teetotalism, and I think even had faith in Pussyfoot. He helped some of the Chinese revolutionaries, and he was one of the men who helped to rescue Sen Yat Sen from the Chinese Embassy in London—and thus enabled that extraordinary individual to make first one revolution and then another in China. Evatt seemed to me to spend most of his time in running from one lecture platform to another in the vindication of some of his ideals.

"He was a great friend of Florence Nightingale; from his descriptions of her I learned more of her real character than from even the wonderful biography by Sir E. T. Cook. He repeated to me one of the wonderful sayings of that remarkable woman. When Gladstone began the Home Rule fight she remarked to General Evatt that she was surprised people in England made so much fuss about the subject. Did they not know, she used to say, that Ireland already had Home Rule? When asked to explain, she said that Ireland was really governed by a bureaucracy which was responsible neither to English nor to Irish opinion. Evatt looked what he was—a stern, robust, inexhaustible man; not altogether unlike those other great Ulstermen—the two Lawrences—who governed India in some of her darkest hours."

The first time I saw General Evatt was in a crowded class-room in Marischal College, in Abereen University. Together with Dr. (now Sir) James Cantlie, with whom he had served in the Egyptian Campaign, Evatt had taken up with his wonted enthusiasm the project of forming the Volunteer Medical Corps which was to do such excellent work later in South Africa and in more recent times in the Great War. That was in 1885 or 1886. Cantlie and he stumped the country and visited all the universities and medical schools in furtherance of their project, and were received with so much enthusiasm by professors and students that the Corps not only came into existence but was a matured success almost from the start.

Coming out to Hongkong in 1891, I was agreeably surprised to find Dr. Cantlie established there in partnership with Drs. Hartigan and Rennie. A few years later, Dr. Evatt (now holding the rank of Surgeon-Colonel) arrived to take over the duties of Principal Medical Officer, and, if I am not mistaken, it was due largely to his advocacy that the Mount Austin Hotel was taken over by the military authorities. I think it was in 1896 that the Colony was struck by a severe typhoon, the storm raging for two days, and doing a great deal of damage, especially in Kowloon. The track of the storm lay right across the peninsula, and everything in its track—including the matshed school which the Kowloon residents had erected at their own expense as the first purely European school in the Colony—was flattened out as if a steam roller had gone over it. Held up for two days on the Island, I was crossing to Kowloon by the first launch to resume passenger service to see how my household had fared; and with me, as the only other passenger was Colonel Evatt. He was much concerned as to how his "poor boys" had suffered, and was much distressed to find that about half of the hospital of the Hongkong Regiment had been blown to smithereens, as well as a considerable portion of the cantonments.

As a Radical and a Gladstonian Home Ruler, he tried to get into Parliament on several occasions, but his downright views on many questions did not commend him to politicians who know how much of political life is made up of compromise.

The last time I saw him was in St. Pancras Station during the Great War. He was in mufti, but I have no doubt his great experience in medical work and organisation had been placed at the service of his country in its period of trial. He was the same robust stalwart I had first seen in Marshal College, the same upright figure with a keen eye and full of alertness in spite of his years and campaigns. If ever there was a man who lived for others and the amelioration of the lot of his fellow men, it was Evatt. May the sod lie lightly upon him.

THE MUI TSAI QUESTION.

STILL HECKLING THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the House of Commons on November 9th Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been called to the latest reported case of child torture resulting from *mui tsai* in Hongkong; and whether the Colonial Office intends any longer to sanction this system?

Mr. Wood: I have seen a report in the Press to which I presume the hon. and gallant member refers, and I am communicating with the Governor on the subject. As regards the action of the Government in relation to the general question of *mui tsai*, I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the answer given on the 24th October to my hon. friend the Member for St. Rollox (Mr. G. Murray).

PROPOSED AMERICAN SCHOOL IN PEKING.

CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS.

The following statement has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation for circulation:—

"The American Minister, in his official capacity as an American citizen, invited the attention of all his countrymen to the campaign that is now being conducted under the leadership of Mr. Julian Arnold of the American Legation and Mr. Howard of the Rockefeller Foundation to raise funds for the establishment of an American school for American children in Peking. It cannot but be realised the importance of the object of this work not only for the immediate present, but for the succeeding members of the American community in Peking. All American business houses, missions and individuals should consider this question from the broadest possible angle and invite the attention of their correspondents in the United States to the growing need of such a school and the increasing demand for modern and adequate facilities to train future citizens in a manner worthy of the traditions of the public and private educational institutions at home. It is unfair that those who have benefited from the schools in America should not do their utmost to hand on this heritage of efficient and modern methods of educational work, for which the United States is famed, to its younger citizens who may at any time be resident in Peking.

"Accordingly, the American Minister, with every confidence that American citizens will realize the importance of this work to their fellow countrymen, urges upon them to make a fair contribution from their own means to this fund and to invite subscriptions or pledges from their correspondents at home or elsewhere."

THE CHINESE DELEGATES AT WASHINGTON.

THEIR RESIGNATION TELEGRAM.

The *Eastern News Agency* gives the following rough translation of the cable sent on December 8th by Messrs. Wang Chung-hui, Alfred Sze, and Wellington Koo, Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference, to the Peking Government:—

"Though we have been striving very hard night and day on behalf of the country, we are now at a loss what to do, for, because of the present state of affairs in China, the standing of our country in international relations is anything but favourable and those proposals, which we have placed before the Conference, are not making progress as we desire.

"Moreover, as we are constantly receiving strong opposition from various quarters in China, we have come to the conclusion that no good results favourable to our country are to be expected from the Conference. Hence, we tender our resignations, taking the responsibility upon ourselves."

In answer to the foregoing, the Peking Government despatched a telegram to the delegates requesting them to reconsider their decision to resign. In this connection, it is reported in reliable Chinese quarters that the Peking Government added, in their telegram, that, although it would be premature for the Chinese delegates to resign now, it might not be inadvisable for them to do so in case China's contentions should become hopeless.

THE "MARK" IN COLOMBO.

A FORTUNE TO BUY A BANAMA.

Although German passengers are now allowed to land in Colombo, few are able to do so on account of the low value of the mark, says a Colombo paper.

A German officer of the German vessel *Halle* which was in Colombo, recently, had a woeful tale to unfold. "Owing to the low value of the mark," he said, "we are all chained to our ships. As an officer I am in receipt of a salary of 1,400 marks a month, while an ordinary member of the crew gets 100. In exchange for a month's salary I should get less than £2 if I went ashore. I did go on shore to-day, but finding I could buy nothing I returned to my ship immediately. I found it would cost a small fortune to buy a banana, and a lunch at the Grand Oriental Hotel would run away with the best part of a month's salary."

Referring to conditions in Germany, he said the position there was very bad. He found it absolutely impossible to make ends meet with the pay he was drawing. The shortage of coal was acutely felt and prices of all essential commodities were enormously high. He was, however, optimistic regarding the future, saying that factories in Germany were forging ahead and that in a year or two German goods would flood the markets of the world.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE PUISNE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

LOCAL FIRMS VICTIMISED.

A Straits-born Chinese pleaded guilty to obtaining two copying presses from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh and a typewriter from Mustard & Co., by fraud.

It was mentioned that prisoner was 27 years of age and that he was discharged from Penang gaol in July this year, after serving one year's imprisonment for a similar offence.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, for the Crown, mentioned that it was entirely due to the vigilance of the managers of the Sincere Company that the case was brought to Court. Prisoner's procedure was to get forms printed on University paper or obtain them from friends at the University and then to go with these forms to shops and obtain goods. There were a number of other charges which could have been brought against prisoner. The total value of the goods obtained on the charges before the Court was $474. There was one point in prisoner's favour; when he was detected he gave all the assistance he could to the police in tracing the property.

The Judge said he saw no use in sending the man to prison for a short time. He hoped that while in prison the man would be taught a useful trade. The sentence of the Court would be seven years' imprisonment.

PRISONER ASKED TO BE HANGED.

Yeung On was charged with being found by night at No. 266, Des Vœux Road West, attempting to commit a felony. There was an alternative charge of attempting to steal.

The jury were Messrs. Job Witchell (foreman), F. J. Tavares, H. J. Hunt, D. G. Nicoll, H. A. Castra, R. Farrant and A. A. d'Almeida.

Evidence having been given, the prisoner was asked if he had any witnesses. He replied that it was "no use to call any." He wanted the Judge to sentence him as soon as possible; to sent him to gaol or sentence him to be hanged.

Prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. "I should like your Lordship to hang me," he said as he was led away, "because when I am sent to gaol my life won't last long."

HABITUAL OFFENDER SENTENCED.

Lau San was indicted for stealing four pieces of clothing and being found by night in possession of a number of house-breaking implements.

Prisoner pleaded guilty and asked for leniency, but Mr. Dyer Ball suggested that the man was living a criminal life and asked for a severe penalty.

The Judge said prisoner appeared to be a habitual offender and in view of his bad record he would sentence him to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

RETURNED BANISHEES SENTENCED.

Four banishees, who pleaded guilty to returning to the Colony, contrary to an order of deportation, were each sentenced to five years' hard labour.

FIRING CRACKERS.

COOLIE'S DANGEROUS PRANKS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, a ricksha coolie was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with firing crackers in Spring Garden Lane, a practice which is considered dangerous to the public.

The defendant said that he was driving his empty ricksha through the lane when some one threw a cracker into it. Being afraid that it would damage the cushion if allowed to explode in the vehicle, he threw it out.

Sergt. Post said that he saw the accused throw a cracker among a crowd of naval men. He had another lighted in his hand when accosted.

Inspector Blackman said that cracker firing was an almost nightly occurrence in the lane. He had had several cases recently, in some of which Europeans were concerned. In his opinion sailors were the principal culprits.

The Magistrate: What is it done for?

Inspector Blackman: It is done for fun, but is very dangerous. I have a sailor outside who was struck in the eye by one of the crackers thrown by the accused.

William O'Connor, of H.M.S. *Merlin*, said that the first cracker thrown by the accused struck him in the eye and then exploded. Accused was about to throw a second when the Sergeant arrested him. Neither the witness nor his friends fired any crackers in the lane.

A fine of $7 with the option of 10 days' hard labour was imposed.

EYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Advt. [562

THE "KWANG LEE" PIRACY.

EXPERIENCES OF A EUROPEAN PASSENGER.

All accounts of the sensational piracy which occurred on the s.s. *Kwang Lee* and which were so fully reported in yesterday's newspapers, make no mention of the fact that a European passenger was on board the steamer. We were informed yesterday afternoon that a Mr. Henry Edward Swaine, a ship's engineer, was travelling as a passenger on the vessel *en route* for Burma.

On being interviewed at a Chinese Hotel last night, Mr. Swaine apologetically explained to a representative of the *Daily Press*, "I have lost all my money and I am forced to stay here until some money is sent along to me from Shanghai."

Mr. Swaine, who was granted two months' leave to go to Burma on private business, had some trying experiences, not the least of which was the loss of some $4,000 in money and personal effects. On Thursday last whilst sitting at tiffin in the saloon two revolver shots were heard outside the door and a second later six men entered the saloon, three from each side. They all rushed at Mr. Swaine and ordered him to sit down. Two men stood guard over him whilst the other four drove the first-class Chinese passengers out of the saloon. Later he was ordered to his cabin. They first asked if he had a gun and then asked him to hand over all his money and jewels. When he demurred a revolver was placed hard against his stomach. Mr. Swaine handed over a quantity of loose money in notes, his gold watch and chain and other things. Then one of the pirates quickly searched his clothing and felt something hard in the inside pocket of coat. For not handing this over one of the men said "Me shoot you." The pirate levelled a revolver at his head and placed a finger on the trigger. The threat to shoot was stayed by one his less blood-thirsty companions. The packet, containing some valuable jewellery belonging to Mr. Swaine's wife, was taken out of his pocket. When the search was completed the unfortunate passenger was thrown into the mess room where he found the Captain and the officers of the ship already prisoners. Armed men walked up and down the deck outside the prison and every now and then they clicked the triggers of their guns in a very ominous manner. The windows of the room were shuttered and the unfortunates were imprisoned in the dark for over 16 hours. Early the morning Mr. Swaine was ordered to go to the compradore's room and there he was kept a prisoner until the pirates left the vessel in Tam Sai Bay.

On going to his cabin he found that his boxes had been smashed open and apart from clothing stolen, $3,000 in notes were missing. Mr. Swaine reckons that his total losses amount to $4,000. His felt hat and all his boots and shoes were taken.

Prior to leaving the vessel Mr. Swaine appealed to the Chief pirate for his hat and boots to be returned. The Chief gave orders for these to be returned; a pair of boots were brought along but they were two sizes too big and he afterwards discovered that they belonged to the Chief Engineer. A suit was also returned and as a parting gift the Chief pirate selected from the array of watches which adorned both his arms from wrists to elbows, a cheap gold wristlet watch, valued at about $30, saying as he handed it over "Here you are—cumsha!"

When the pirates had departed Mr. Swaine went to the mess room and recovered $50 in notes which were overlooked in his hip-pocket when he was searched. This money he discreetly hid away under cushions in various places.

On arrival at Hongkong Mr. Swaine was compelled to come ashore in his slippers and an old greasy engineer's cap. It must be stated that in his capacity as a ship's engineer, Mr. Swaine rendered valuable assistance to the Chief Engineer in repairing the engines.

A year last November Mr. Swaine had a similar trying experience. On that occasion the s.s. *Hsin Tak* was wrecked and the Chinese fishermen who came to the rescue stole all his clothing.

In the ordinary course of events Mr. Swaine should have left on the B.I. steamer for Burma on Saturday. He cannot now get a connection until the beginning of the New Year.

CAPT. CRAWFORD FINED.

After his very trying voyage on the *Kwang Lee* Capt. Lindsay Crawford on his arrival in Hongkong received a summons to attend the Marine Court, yesterday morning to answer a charge of allowing a passenger to leave the s.s. *Kwang Lee* before the vessel had been examined by the police. The offence was stated to have happened on the 2nd December.

Capt. Crawford pleaded guilty.

Sergt. Blackman said that on boarding the ship on her arrival in port Hongkong on the 2nd December he discovered that one passenger had gone ashore before the examination took place.

Capt. Crawford said he did not allow the passenger—who was a German—to go ashore. The man had asked him but he was told that he had better wait and have his passport examined.

Commander Beckwith, R.N., presiding over the Court, in making his decision said: In this case, which is practically a test case, I am of the opinion that you as master of the vessel did not take sufficient care to ensure that this German passenger was kept on board until such time as the police arrived and examined the ship. I, therefore, fine you Capt. Crawford $25 and advice you to take great care whilst these regulations are in force to see that no European passenger leaves the ship before the police have given orders to that effect.

FUNERAL OF SIR BOSHAN WEI YUK.

A large number of residents attended the funeral of the late Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, which took place after the Chinese fashion yesterday afternoon. The body was conveyed from the deceased knight's residence in Wong Nei Chong Road to its temporary resting place at the other end of Victoria. Many who desired to pay a last tribute of respect assembled at the City Hall and at other points on the route and the great number of wreaths sent formed quite a feature of the funeral procession. The District Watchmen, whose force Sir Boshan was largely instrumental in establishing, marched at the head; following them came a long line of men carrying bamboo frames on which the wreaths were hung. The immediate mourners—the sons of the deceased—followed the hearse which, also, was covered with wreaths. A large number of mourners followed.

At Kennedy Town the hearse stopped and those present went up singly or by twos and threes and bowed three times towards the coffin, advancing a pace after each genuflexion. Amongst those who took part in this ceremony were Mr. Eric Rice (Private Secretary) representing H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees-Davies, K.C.), the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax), the Colonial Treasurer (the Hon. Mr. Mel. Messer), Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh (representing Hongkong University), Prof. Middleton Smith (representing the University Lodge of Freemasons), the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Captain Superintendent of Police, (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe), Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chupak, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. S. W. Tso, the Rev. E. W. L. Martin (representing St. Stephen's College), Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Mr. E. D. Kotwall, Mr. R. H. Kotwall and Mr. J. W. Franks.

Others who attended, either at the final ceremony or at points on the line of route, were:—Bishop Pozzoni, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, the Rev. Fr. Maria, Mr. A. W. Van Andel, Mr. W. G. Fitzgibbon, Dr. T. P. Woo, Dr. D. L. Kwan, Dr. Ma Luk, Dr. C. C. Wang, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. B. Wong Tape, Mr. Kwok Shiu Law, Mr. Ma Wing Chan, Mr. J. M. Wong, Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. C. G. Anderson, Mr. Ho Iu, Mr. Kwok Chuen, Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mr. Li Yik Mui, Mr. Wong Kwong, and others including many members of the staffs of Chinese banks.

DUTIABLE LIQUORS.

AMERICAN CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

George Washington Drollette, an American, aged 50, travelling supervisor for Singer's Sewing Machine Co., residing at the St. George Hotel, was charge at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with being in possession of 72 quart bottles of champagne, 5 bottles of liqueurs, 2 bottles of cherry brandy, 2 bottles of dry gin, 1 bottle of vermouth, 1 bottle of whisky and 1 bottle of peppermint for which duty had not been paid at Blake Pier.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defendant and in addressing Mr. Lindsell, after the formal charge had been made, said: I think that after the matter has been investigated the case will not be proceeded with.

Mr. Grist then asked for a remand.

This was granted and the hearing of the case was fixed for to-morrow.

Mr. N. L. Smith stated that the duty payable on the goods was $132.58 cents. He asked for heavy bail.

Bail was fixed at $500 and the defendant was then released.

SPORT.

GOLF.

LADIES' SECTION.

The following are the results of the 1st and 2nd round of the Ladies Championship:—

BYES.

Mrs. Moore beat Mrs. Bowen Smith.
Mrs. Drew beat Mrs. Griffin.
Mrs. O. Morgan w.o. from Mrs. Dalgety.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. F. Williams beat Lady Rees-Davies.
Mrs. Adams beat Mrs. James.
Mrs. Stern beat Mrs. Armstrong.
Miss Coppinger beat Mrs. Pearce.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs. F. Williams beat Mrs. Adams.
Mrs. Stern w.o. from Miss Coppinger.

BYES.

Mrs. Mitchell beat Miss Rodger.
Mrs. Winslow beat Mrs. Redmond.
Mrs. Crawford beat Miss Duff.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

"TITANIA" v. R.G.A.

The match was played at Sookunpoo last evening, the sailors winning by the odd goal in three. Knighting scored for the sailors five minutes before the change of ends. McGann, for the sailors, and McHugh, for the soldiers, scored in the closing half. The R.G.A. missed from a penalty.

Mr. Jones was the referee.

ANXIETY—AND ITS CURE.

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

At the morning service at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday, the Chaplain, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, preached on the subject of "Anxiety" from the text; "In nothing be anxious, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Christ Jesus, Phil. iv. 6. He said:

In the Authorised Version of the Bible from which the epistles in our Prayer Book are taken, we read "Be careful for nothing" but the Revised Version renders the passage "In nothing be anxious." Many words have changed their meaning since the Authorised Version was made. That is why many people use the Revised Version for the Lessons as we do here. The word "careful" has come to have a different meaning from what it had in the reign of James I. It used to mean "full of trouble, concern or anxiety," and it is used in this sense in Shakespeare, but now it has generally the meaning of "exact," "attentive," "heedful," so it no longer gives us the idea of St. Paul in the text, where he wrote to the Philippians "not to be anxious."

There is nothing more wearing to the mind and body than anxiety, and a Christian ought never to suffer from anxiety. Yet how many of us do! We need a more whole hearted belief in those words of our Blessed Lord "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things—that is the things necessary for our bodily health—shall be added unto you."

When our work or business goes wrong, when times are hard and full of difficulty, instead of becoming worried and irritable and consequently less able to cope with the emergency, we should follow the advice of St. Paul and "by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let our requests be made known unto God," not that God does not know them before, but He wishes us to bring them to Him. By "prayer" St. Paul means intercourse with God, it is the elevation of the soul of man to his creator, by "supplication" he means the specific appeal for help, and by "request" he refers to the particular petition which we want to make to God. St. Paul was a man who had encountered greater difficulties and dangers than any of us are likely to encounter, and his method of meeting his difficulties was prayer. The man who prays feels in touch with God and so all things are possible to him. But prayer is a difficult work. To kneel down and gabble hastily through a few familiar words, while our thoughts are elsewhere, that is not prayer. Prayer needs the concentration of our whole attention on God. It requiries faith, it needs humility. Most people who have made the effort to pray know the value of prayer, but there are many whose prayers have been formal and without effort, and, therefore, valueless, and finding them worthless they have given them up, and so they gradually think less and less about God, for God fades from the mental vision of those who do not pray, just as a person with whom we have no conversation or correspondence gradually occupies less and less of our thoughts.

Prayer then, real, earnest, painstaking prayer, is the cure which St. Paul advocates for anxiety. Whatever your anxiety may be about, prayer will abate it. Realise God's presence and His love and bring your trouble to Him and he will lighten the load or give you such strength and courage that you can easily bear it. Very often God answers our prayer by giving us such an increase of strength and vigour and mental perception that the thing which was making us anxious is easily overcome.

Christians should not be anxious, because they are convinced of the love and power of their heavenly Father. But do not let us suppose that the apparent absence of anxiety is always a sign of a healthy mental and spiritual life. There are people who have need to be anxious. The man who is living an entirely selfish life has good cause for anxiety. There is a popular sort of theology, dear to the man in the street, which says that God having made the world, is responsible for it and is bound because He is a God of Love, to overlook men's failings. Certainly we know that God is Love, for our Lord has taught us so. But love is not the same as indifference. There may be some human fathers who would receive their sons home from a drunken debauch with the same indulgent smile which they would have bestowed upon them had they come from some heroic exploit for their nation's good. There may be such fathers, though one hopes they are rare. But God is not such a Father, He has told us "Them that honour me I will honour, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." God has sent us into this world to do work for Him and if we are living for self alone we may well be anxious. The man who is living for this world only with no thought of the world *beyond death, has good cause for anxiety.*

It has been the custom now for many years past to lay stress on the importance of this present life and its duties, and to think little of the life to come. There was bound to come this reaction. Christians had come to look upon the Christian life as one which was so intensely interested in Heaven, that they forgot their duties in this world. There was need for the message of such men as Kingsley and Maurice to remind Christians that they are in this world to make it better and to set up here and now the Kingdom of Heaven, and there is need of that message still. While injustice and oppression exist there is need for the social message of the Gospel. But it would seem as if the Christian Church, in her anxiety to escape the charge of being visionary and unpractical, were

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—An apology is needed for adding to the symposium, but I thought perhaps my views might be typical of some plain men here whose livers have not yet been spoilt by life in the East. When I was lucky enough to get transferred from the P. B. Infantry to a cushy job for which I had some slight qualifications, the astonishing part was the lack of envy, hatred and malice that then and afterwards appeared among those who deserved an escape much more than I did. The usual term was "good luck to him" whether the congratulatee got a Blighty or a machine-gun course. Any scorn was left to the white-feather brigade of flappers who carried on the rancour of pre-conscription days. And certainly I think most anjaundiced people are merely sorry for those who, for whatever reason, could not get into some part of the great adventure. Conscription simplified matters by making it (at home any how) only a matter of joss whether one handled the bayonet or the fountain-pen. The steadfastness of the front line trenches was, naturally, what mattered most, and the recollection must ever live in those who experienced this. But generally it was recognized that one's particular position was merely a matter of obeying orders. The war was a nasty dirty business which all sane people wanted to finish as quickly and as cheerfully as possible. I hope all this business of patting one's self on the back and pointing at medals and wound-stripes is not really typical.

If I may give a personal reason for not joining the Legion, it is that, apart from the high explosives and blood (which I trust none of our sons or grandsons will ever see), what I want chiefly to forget about the war is brigadiers, staff-officers, words of command and eye-wash generally. What I want to remember is the goodfellowship of one's khaki days, the delightful people that met you at Victoria when you got 14 days' leave, the courageous womanhood of France and all the other good things which should still continue but seemed to be intensified those five years. I have no doubt my reasons are illogical; but I feel that I can remember these things without dinners or even concerts.—Yours, etc.,

SHIRKER.

KOWLOON RESIDENT ATTACKED.

STABBED IN THE CHEST IN NATHAN ROAD.

A party of Kowloon residents had an unpleasant encounter in Nathan Road, near the Chinese Theatre, on Sunday evening, when one of their number was attacked by two Chinese.

Mr. H. R. Campos, clerk in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was returning from a walk, with his wife and in the company of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Britto and a third lady. Their way took them along Coronation Road and into Nathan Road. Near the Chinese Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. Campos were walking a few score yards ahead of the rest of the party when two Chinese stepped quickly forward and one of them, without speaking, made a lunge at Mr. Campos. In his hand was a sharp instrument which appeared to be a dagger. With this he inflicted a slight wound on the right side of the chest. Mr. Campos, who is a strongly built man, though not of great stature, defended himself well with his fists. The other man then took an active part and struck Mr. Campos on the ribs with a short piece of iron. Mr. Britto, seeing that something was amiss, came running forward to his friend's help. On this, the assailants ran away down a side street and although they were pursued they made their escape.

Mr. Campos went home in a rickshaw and found that his injuries were not serious. In the morning, however, Dr. Marryat found it advisable put a few stitches in the wound in the chest which had only opened up the superficial tissue and had not penetrated very far. The side of the body was considerably bruised. Mrs. Campos was naturally much upset by the incident.

No motive, except robbery, can be suggested for the attack but the assailants did not say anything or indicate, in any way, that they wanted money. It looked as though they proposed to reverse the old highwayman's demand, "Your money or your life," and intended first to take life and then money.

XMAS GIFTS

FOR

LADIES

TOILET SETS
TRINKET BOXES
MANICURE SETS
SCENT BOTTLES
PUFF BOXES
BUTTON HOOKS
SALTS BOTTLES
CARD CASES
CHAIN BAGS
PHOTO FRAMES
VANITY CASES
MIRRORS
STERLING

GENTS.

HAIR BRUSHES
THERMOS FLASKS
SAFETY RAZORS
STROPS
CIGARETTE CASES
SPIRIT FLASKS
EVER SHARP PENCILS
CALENDARS
CIGAR LAMPS
TOBACCO BOXES
INKSTANDS
BRIDGE BOXES
SILVER

TOY BAZAAR

1ST. FLOOR

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WE CLOSE AT 6 P.M. THIS WEEK

MANDER BROTHERS

OLSINA

le dernier mot
in
WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741. HONGKONG

RECORDS FOR CHILDREN

"LITTLE WONDER" RECORDS

"BUBBLE" BOOKS

CONTAINING THE MOST POPULAR NURSERY RHYMES.

3 RECORDS & 4 STORIES.

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST RECEIVED

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

NECKWEAR

WITH

HANDKERCHIEFS

TO MATCH.

A VERY ACCEPTABLE XMAS PRESENT.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Specialists in Gentlemen's Wear.

For the convenience of Customers our Store will remain open until 6 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JANUARY, 1922, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.37 to equal Franc 1.00.

TH. KRING,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1921. [1935

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS of TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st, JANUARY 1922, until further notice, the charges for Telegrams will be collected at the rate of Dollars 0.37 to equal Franc 1.00.

M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1921. [1937

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW GRILL ROOM.

THE usual DINNER DANSANT will NOT be held on TUESDAY (TO-NIGHT) 20TH. DECEMBER. [1941

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for telegraphic transfer, on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 20th, December 1921.

The tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling). No telegraphic transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

A. DELACOMBE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office.
Hongkong, December 20th, 1921. [1936

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KASHMIR"

Arrived Hongkong on Dec. 18th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 19th, 1921. [1934

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYPYLUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms of conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th Dec.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Dec., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th Jan., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1921 [1933

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND ON SHARES FOR THE YEAR ENDING, 30TH, JUNE, 1921.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 12% (Twelve per cent). free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1921, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 19 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels, as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
[1938

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE S.S.

M. V. "GLENAVY."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23th Dec., 1921, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 28th Dec., 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

The M.V. "GLENAVY" also brings forward cargo loaded per M. V. "GLENOGLE" at Middlesborough, Hamburg and Antwerp which was subsequently relanded at Antwerp owing to a collision with s.s. "Edmam". A General Average having been declared on the "GLENOGLE," Consignees are required to to sign an Average Agreement and pay a deposit of two per cent. of the value of the goods before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

Valuation forms can be obtained from the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 19th, 1921. [1940

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

M. V. "GLENGYLE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

A General Average having been declared on this ship, Consignees are required to sign an Average Agreement and pay a deposit of one per cent. of the value of the goods before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

Valuation forms can be obtained from the undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents
Hongkong, December 19th, 1921. [1924

HONGKONG HOTEL AND REPULSE BAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

SATURDAY, 24TH. DECEMBER
DINNER DANSANT AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BOXING DAY, MONDAY, 26TH. DECEMBER
"FANCY DRESS" DINNER DANSANT AT HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL

WEDNESDAY, 28TH. DECEMBER
DINNER DANSANT AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL

NEW YEAR'S EVE
SATURDAY, 31ST. DECEMBER
FANCY DRESS DINNER DANSANT AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
(Sunday being New Year's Day, the above Dinner Dance will commence from 7.30 P.M.)

MONDAY, 2ND. JANUARY, 1922,
DINNER DANSANT AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL [1840

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on account of Mr L. GAIN, present Local Manager, having resigned, Mr. UGO GONELLA will sign per pro on and after December 15th, 1921.

ETABLISSMENTES BROSSARD MOPIN. [1901

NOTICE.

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD, above the Bank of Canton Ld.

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.
1885]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.

CERTIFICATE No 1066 for 5 Shares Nos 62091/62095 Certificate No. 1067 for 1 Share No. 62096 Certificate No. 1098 for 2 Shares Nos. 85605/85606 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ OUTEIRO DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th November 1921. [1810

BRITISH LEGION.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BRANCH.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CITY HALL on WEDNESAY, 21st December, 1921, at 5.15 P.M. with the following objects:—

1. To accept the Constitution of the "British Legion."
2. To confirm the existing Rules of the Branch, except in so far as the same conflict with the Constitution, pending the adoption of Bye-Laws to be drawn up by the General Committee and submitted to a General Meeting.
3. To appoint Auditors.

By Order of the General Committee.
H. K. HOLMES,
Hon: Secretary.
[1908

HONGKONG CALLING LEAGUE.

THE object of the CALLING LEAGUE is to simplify calling in Hongkong, particularly for new-comers, by enabling members to pay and return calls by post.

A printed list containing names and addresses of all members will be sent to every member quarterly.

Anyone may join by registering their names at Messrs KELLY & WALSH, LTD, on payment of $1, annually. Those wishing to join are asked to do so without delay so that their names may be included in the new list being prepared for January. [1946

RACE WEEK.

A FANCY DRESS BALL.

in aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

on MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 20TH 1922 at 8-15 at the CITY HALL.

Tickets $3 Booking at MOUTRIES.
$1 Fine for Non Fancy Dress will be collected at the door.
2 Lucky number Prizes for those in Fancy Dress.
[1929

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

☞ Boxes CK. KX, LM, LN, LR LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NP, OD, A

WANTED.—Position by Britisher with 9 years' business experience, in any capacity. No objection to Outports. Apply Box OE, c/o *Daily Press* Office. [175

FOR SALE.—New Household Furniture and Fixtures complete, including Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, &c. For particulars call at 40, Morrison Hill Road, between 10 A.M. to Noon or between 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. [174

WANTED.—ASSISTANCE given in return for Passage by lady returning to England end of March or beginning of April, or would accept passage to South Africa (Cape Town). Apply Box OA, c/o *Daily Press* Office. [181

FOR SALE or TO LET.—The residence "KENLIS" Mount Kellet, The Peak. Area 12956 Sq. ft. Possession 1st January 1922. Apply Box OD, c/o *Daily Press* Office. [173

TO LET.

FLOORS in the New Bank Building, 4, Des Voeux Road Central.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD
[1890

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories also Launch "Dayspring" 68

INTIMATION

AT

WATSON'S

You will experience no difficulty in making choice of suitable articles for the CHRISTMAS SEASON.

The choicest selection of PERFUMES from the best London, Parisian and American houses—in elegant bottles and handsome cases.

WATSON'S YE OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER;
&
"SILVER BELL" EAU DE COLOGNE
in special and Silver mounted bottles.

SILVER-MOUNTED AND PLATED GOODS.

MANICURE SETS, GILLETTE & AUTO STROP RAZOR SETS, MIBROBS etc etc.

CONFECTIONERY of the finest quality, including

FOSS (Boston U.S.A.)
CADBURY & Co's } CHOCOLATES
FRY'S

in fancy and artistic boxes &c. &c.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT. The finest brands of Wines, including Champagne de St. Marceaux, Fine Old Ports and Sherries. Very Old Liquer Brandy. Liqueurs Watson's Celebrated "E" Whisky etc. etc. etc.

Special cases put up to order,

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

BIRTH.

HANDYSIDE.—At Kowloon, on December 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. LUCAS HANDYSIDE, a son. [1939

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 20TH, 1921.

SINO-JAPANESE DISCUSSIONS AT WASHINGTON.

THOUGH the discussions at Washington between the Chinese and Japanese delegations regarding the ex-German rights in the province of Shantung are not yet at an end, the cabled reports indicate that there is more likelihood of an agreement being reached than has hitherto seemed possible. So long as the Chinese adhered to their attitude of absolute refusal to enter into direct negotiations with Japan—the Power in possession of the spoils of the war—there was only a prospect of a long and bitter feud which would one day culminate in war. Consequently the question is one of international concern. By the good offices of Great Britain and the United States the two Eastern Powers were happily brought together at Washington where the whole question has been fully discussed, with the result that the problem in all its different aspects is in a fair way to a solution far more satisfactory to China than it is likely to be to the bulk of the people of Japan. It is recognised by the Japanese Government, however, that if Japan is to have the goodwill of the Chinese people—a factor of the utmost importance to the future trade relations of the two countries—her China policy must be remodelled, and in the long run, we may be sure, she will lose little or nothing by making the fullest concessions possible to Chinese views and opinions of the present day. Until this question is settled in a manner which satisfies Chinese opinion, or goes a very long way towards it, peace in the Far East can not be regarded as assured. It is no secret that both the American Government and the British Government actively interested themselves in the effort to arrange a discussion of this vexed question at Washington, and in the eyes of the Chinese Foreign Office "direct negotiations" have been avoided by the plans arranged. It appears from a recent statement made by the Foreign Office in Peking that both Sir BRITEN ALSTON, the British Minister, and Mr. SCHURMAN, the American Minister, supported at Peking the efforts of Mr. HUGHES and Mr. BALFOUR at Washington to induce China to avail herself of this opportunity of discussing the question, and it is stated that there was an undertaking that whatever decisions were reached in the discussions between the two Delegations would be endorsed and registered by the Conference. Moreover, the discussions were commenced only after agreement that they were not to be taken as implying China's recognition of Japan's inheritance of German rights and privileges, and that the discussions should concern "actual facts only" and have no reference or connection whatever with the Treaty of Versailles, or any secret treaty or understanding signed between Foreign Powers without China's previous knowledge and consent. Moreover, there was a stipulation that full publicity should be given to all discussions concerning Shantung. These are the circumstances which enable the Foreign Office at Peking to say that it would be incorrect to construe discussions so initiated and conducted as "direct negotiations" between Japan and China. It appears that the conversations take place in the presence of Sir JOHN JORDAN and Mr. LAMPSON, representing Great Britain, and Mr. PIELL and Mr. MCMARY, representing the United States, while the good offices of Mr. HUGHES and Mr. BALFOUR are offered at any time their services may be needed by the Delegations. China's offer to refund to Japan her disbursements in connection with the Shantung Railway, amounting to fifty-three million gold Marks, must have come as a surprise to the Japanese Delegation with their intimate knowledge of China's financial position. China's object in making a cash offer is said to be to avert "foreign control," and on this account the offer of a loan by Japan was refused. No indication is given in the cables of the source from which China reckons on obtaining this considerable sum of money, but the offer would scarcely have been made if the Chinese Government had not seen its way to obtaining the money from sources which involve no "foreign control" of the railway. It is too early yet to say that the whole question has been settled, but the progress already made justifies confidence that a settlement will be arranged which the peoples of both countries will deem worth accepting.

H.M.S. *Durban* is due to reach Hongkong on January 5th.

It is announced that the usual dinner dansant in the new grill room of the Hongkong Hotel will not be held to-night.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 3rd amounted to 97,478 tons and the sales to 103,203 tons.

Whilst attempting to alight from a motor bus, in Chatham Road, Kowloon, on Saturday, a Chinese girl 16 years, of age was injured, and removed to the Kwong Wah hospital for treatment.

As the result of a brawl, on Saturday, amongst a number of chair coolies a Chinese received a number of flesh wounds in the left leg, necessitating his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

Vessels which arrive at Manila from Shanghai, without having had their crews and passengers vaccinated at Shanghai or on board, *en route*, are required to have the crew and passengers vaccinated at Manila upon arrival.

Dr. Lim Boon Keng, President of the Amoy University (for 15 years a member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements) has been recently a guest of the University of the Philippines during the inauguration of President Benton.

At the Congregational Church, Hartington Road, Liverpool, on the 11th November, William Morris Alexander, engineer, China Merchants S.N. Co., Shanghai, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexr. Alexander, 365, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, was married to Catherine Deas Auld, daughter of the late Angus MacLean and Mrs. MacLean, Liverpool. The Rev. D. Parry Jones officiated.

A Chinese seaman was sent to prison for three months by Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday's for stealing several yards of velvet cloth from a Chinese shop. Inspector Spear said that the stolen property was discovered in No. 1 hold of the s.s. *Dongola*.

A general average has been declared on the *Glenogle* which was lately in collision near Antwerp, and whose cargo was brought on by the *Glenavy*. A general average has also been declared on the *Glengyle*. Announcements are made in Glen Line Consignee notices published in to-day's issue.

An gasolene explosion occurred early on Sunday, afternoon at Wanchai on board an unlaunched motor-boat. Two Chinese workmen were slightly injured, but refused to go to hospital for treatment and examination. Damage estimated at $300 was caused by the explosion which it is thought, was caused by some of the workmen using a naked light near a gas tank.

It is perhaps worth mentioning, in view of the reported denial by Lord Northcliffe, that the telegram his Lordship gave to the *Times* Correspondent in Hongkong, after his return from Canton, for transmission to London, duly appeared in the *Times* of October 29th. It is headed "Japanese Grip on Peking: Cantonese views. (From Lord Northcliffe)."

For damaging a show case in a jeweller's shop, at 360, Queen's Road, a Chinese seaman of the s.s. *Loksang* was fined $5 and ordered to pay $5 compensation by Mr. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday. The defendant admitted that he was too drunk to remember what happened. Inspector Watt said that the man went into the shop and asked to see a watch. His request was complied with but when they refused to let him see any more, owing to his intodicated state, he proceeded to smash up one of the show cases.

The Governor General of the Philippine Islands has sent a cablegram to the U.S. Secretary of War requesting that the United States coastwise shipping law should not be extended to the Philippines until the opposition to its application to the Philippines has been heard and duly considered. Under the coastwise law as amended recently by Senator Jones of Washington, cargo moving between the United States and the Philippines must be carried in American bottoms, the same rule applying to passengers also. Immediately after the enforcement of this law, Senate President Quezon initiated a strong opposition to its extension to the Philippines on the ground that it would greatly damage Philippine interests and commerce.

It is suggested by a Home contemporary that as the efforts to resuscitate the Banque Industrielle de Chine have not materialised at present, it might be advisable for the Peking Syndicate to make a statement about its interest in the bank. The last balance-sheet of the Syndicate showed it held 391 founders' shares and 17,208 ordinary shares in the Banque Industrielle de Chine, all shares being Frs. 500 each, with Frs. 250 paid up. One-third of the issue was subscribed at a premium of Frs. 165 per share, so that the investment was taken in the balance-sheet at £159,051 at Frs. 25 to the £. The Syndicate has a liability of Frs. 2,199 875 in regard to the shares it holds. Fortunately, it has large undivided profits, so that the immediate situation is not affected.

SALE OF CROWN LAND.

A NINE-THOUSAND DOLLAR BID

Five lots of Crown land were put up for public auction at the offices of the Public Works Department, yesterday, and in the case of two of the lots very keen competition was witnessed; numerous bids of $500 and $1,000 were registered. There was a large attendance of prospective buyers, the Chinese being strongly represented.

All five lots were offered as leaseholds for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent at the end of that period.

Lot No. 196, comprising 44,800 sq. feet in the locality of Pokfulum, and let at an annual rental of $154 was knocked down at the upset price $5,576 to Mr. Li Lum of No. 2, Chancery Lane. There was no bidding for this lot.

The second lot offered was also knocked down at the upset price of $7,242 to Mr. Lai Sai Ko, No. 14, Caine Road. This lot, No 2,362 Inland Lot is situated in Bowen Road and measures 26,970 square feet. The annual Crown rent is $186.

A lot, containing 16,800 square feet and situated at Portland Street, Kowloon No. 1,438 brought forth some spirited bidding. The upset price of $13,440 was soon advanced by a series of $500 bids to $18,400, at this stage the price rose by $1,000 bids to $24,000, offers of $100 brought the total to $27,000 and the lot was knocked down to Mr. Lau Lim Yeung, No. 12, Caine Road.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,439, also in Portland Street, having an area of 23,275 square feet was next put up for auction, the upset price being $18,620. Bidding opened cautiously and $21,500 was offered after a number of $500 bids. At this point the sale opened up and $1,000 bids came in quickly from various quarters and the price rose to $31,000. Then a plucky single bid of $5,000, brought the price to $40,000. This was increased by another $1,000 and the lot was knocked down to Mr. Yip Fok for $41 000.

The last lot offered, Rural Building lot No. 198, comprising 7,000 square feet, was knocked down at the upset price of $340 to Mr. Chas. C. Stark.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PROPOSALS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 19th.

Contrary to earlier statements Reuter learns on the best authority that the French naval proposals were fully approved by the French Government before submission. Moreover, the French are not disposed to consent to a material reduction of the proposals, which include the construction of ten new battleships, aggregating 350,000 tons, the first of which would be laid down in 1926 when her capitalship tonnage would be 164,000 consisting entirely of old dreadnoughts; in 1931 of 200,000 tons, consisting of two old and six new dreadnoughts; in 1936 of 235,000 tons, consisting of seven new and one old dreadnoughts, reaching a total in 1941 with 350,000 tons, consisting of ten new dreadnoughts. French experts claim that the French Navy at the end of a decade would be approximately 200,000 tons in battleships or only 60,000 tons over the American offer.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. SARRAUT MAKES A VIGOROUS PROTEST.

PARIS, December 18th.

According to a message from Washington at the meeting of the Naval Committee of the Disarmament Conference, M. Sarraut vigorously protested against American press criticisms of France as obstructing naval agreement. He declar that France came to Washington to collaborate wholeheartedly in the labours of the Conference. He would prove the injustice of the charge of imperialism. France regarded the proposals as unacceptable in view of her naval requirements, especially in view of the importance of her colonial possession. He protested that it would be unjust to impose a fresh reduction upon the French fleet, which had already been voluntarily reduced. There was good reason to believe that a satisfactory solution would be eventually found.

LATER.

A more hopeful feeling developed this evening when it became known that French naval plans for a new fleet of ten capital ships each 35,000 tons had not yet been approved by the French Government, Admiral Debon having framed the project after the departure of M. Briand and M. Viviani.

The naval sub-committee's action toward the five power naval pact has therefore been delayed pending an answer from Paris both on the ten ship programme and the American counter-proposal for a French capital ship of 175,000 tons, compared with the present 184,000 tons. In this all other delegations interested concurred. Signor Schanzer for Italy cordially accepted the counter-proposal, provided that France also agreed.

WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EX-KAISER AND HINDENBURG.

LONDON, December 18th.

A significant commentary on Germany's attitude towards reparations is afforded by the publication in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of correspondence between the ex-Kaiser and Hindenburg. Writing on March 30th, Hindenburg declared that the Versailles Treaty aimed at the annihilation of Germany. The fiction of Germany's responsibility for the war was the foundation of this policy. Germans were terribly penalised for this admission of Germany's responsibility, wrung from them against their convictions from German representatives at Versailles and it was untrue that an admission of Germany's guilt was made by Simons in London. Replying on April 5th, the ex-Kaiser calls God to witness that he did his utmost consistent with the security and integrity of the Fatherland to avoid war. "To talk of Germany's guilt for war is out of the question. There is no longer any doubt that not Germany but the Entente methodically prepared for war and deliberately brought it about."

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

A LOYAL DEMONSTRATION AT BENARES.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Indians resentment at the efforts of agitators in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales is exemplified by *events at Benares, where, despite proclamation* of hartal, large crowds massed along the Prince's route. The hartal was entirely ineffective. Generally speaking, as a well-informed correspondent in India remarks, when not terrorised by a small minority of extremists the immense mass of the people of India have shown every desire to express their loyalty.

PROMINENT NON-CO-OPERATORS SENTENCED.

BOMBAY, December 18th.

Fifteen prominent Non-Co-operators of the United Provinces, including office bearers in the Indian National Congress and the Khilafat movement have been sentenced to periods of four to eighteen months imprisonment on a charge of assisting in the management of unlawful associations. Altogether there have been 121 arrests in Delhi.

LATEST CABLES.

PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

GENERAL EUROPEAN DISCUSSIONS MAY FOLLOW.

LONDON, December 19th.

M. Briand arrived in London last evening, with a large retinue of experts, for the inter-Premier Conference, the agenda of which is so far-reaching, including reparation debts, exchanges and currency, that neither side pretends to aim at reaching concrete decisions but to clear the way for comprehensive discussion between all the Allies. The most immediate issue of reparations is insoluble without the inclusion of Belgium and Italy. Regarding this matter the impression nowhere exists that precipitate curtailment of Germany's statutory indebtedness is contemplated in any way. The question, is bound up with the whole European economic and financial condition thus inspiring ambitious hopes that the Allies discussions will develop into a general European conference on the Washington model, attended by neutral ex-enemies and perhaps even Russia.

ESTHONIAN SHIPBUILDING.

ANGLO-BALTIC YARDS FORMALLY OPENED.

REVAL, December 19th.

The Anglo-Baltic shipbuilding yards have been formally opened under the British and Esthonian flags.

EARLIER CABLES.

WALL STREET EXPLOSION.

LINDENFELD CONFESSES AND TURNS INFORMER.

NEW YORK, December 18th.

According to the Associated Press correspondent at Warsaw, the police state that Lindenfeld has confessed and agreed to turn State evidence. He has given full particulars as regards the conspiracy and declares, that the carefully planned intention to kill Morgan miscarried owing to the bomb exploding prematurely. He also says that the Third Internationale of Moscow paid the New York Communists $30,000 for distribution among the five principal conspirators, all of whom are now in Europe.

OEDENBURG FOR HUNGARY.

THE PLEBISCITE RESULT.

BUDAPEST, December 19th.

Voting in the Oedenburg plebiscite resulted in 15,340 votes for Hungary and 8,227 for Austria.

MOPLAH CASUALTIES.

DELHI, December 18th.

It is officially announced that since the outbreak of the Malabar rebellion 1,826 Moplahs have been killed, 1,500 wounded, 5,474 captured and 14,241 have surrendered voluntarily.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

SHANGHAI SUPREME COURT CLERK SHOOTS HIMSELF.

SHANGHAI, December 19th.

Mr. H. R. Comley Adams, assistant clerk in the British Supreme Court committed suicide yesterday morning, shooting himself at Vancouver Lodge. He died at the General Hospital three hours later. He had been suffering from shell shock, and gas poisoning and also from insomnia. He served with the colours practically throughout the war. He was single and his age was 32.

LATE MR. A. OBEN'S FUNERAL AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, December 19th.

The funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of the late Mr. A. Oben, a director of the Sincere Company, took place yesterday and were largely attended. The deceased, who was a devout Christian, was buried in the Cantonese cemetery.

P. AND O. DIVIDEND.

A recent issue of the *Times* says:—A reduction in the final distribution on the Deferred stock is announced by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The payment will be 6 per cent., free of tax., making with the interim dividend a total distribution for the year ended December 30th of 12 per cent. (tax free). For the previous year the company paid a final dividend of 6 per cent., plus a cash bonus of 3 per cent., making 15 per cent., (free of tax). In addition it then repeated the practice begun in 1919 of paying a scrip dividend of 6 per cent. The present dividend of 12 per cent. is, therefore, the equivalent of 12.7 per cent. on the capital as it stood before the scrip distribution a year ago and represents nearly 13½ per cent. on the capital shown in the balance-sheet two years ago. Although the reduced payment now declared seems sufficiently explained by current conditions in the shipping trade, the market appeared to be disappointed with the announcement, and P. & O. Deferred stock yesterday was quoted 45 points lower at 200. At this price the yield on the stock is £4 4s. 6d. (net), equal to just 8 per cent. on a less-tax basis.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

POLICY OF THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS AND MEDICAL MISSIONS.

Whatever the tangible achievements of the Washington Conference may prove to be, there can be very little doubt that the publicity which has been given to China's problems will gradually affect British residents in this country very closely, and for this reason, that China's problems have been brought within range of the influences of which the Conference itself is an outcome. No single word will serve to label these influences: there are too many of them and they are too complex to be brought under any one head. Self-determination is a word which describes, or at least has been used in connection with, many of them: internationalism describes others, disarmament and arbitration could be placed at the head of another group. All of them, however, have one characteristic in common, namely a preference for settlement by consent rather than arbitrary decision; India and Egypt illustrate it in the East. We are about to enter upon a period when China will illustrate their play also.

For their origin we need, for practical purposes, look no further back than the war, when all the beliefs for which Prussianism stood suffered defeat with the Power that represented them. To suppose the defeat permanent would be contrary to the teaching of history: contrary to its teaching also, however, would be disregard of the strength of the reaction which defeat inaugurated, a reaction which may well fail to achieve the very big objects aimed at Washington without, however, failing to produce a good many lesser results.

One of them as far as China is concerned is likely to be a disposition to make foreign life in that country fit in with ruling conceptions elsewhere, conceptions which have already altered so much, for example, in two countries already named, India and Egypt. In both British Government influence is definitely liberal. In both, local opinion, the opinion that is to say of resident Britons, has found itself outpaced by more rapid ideas.

It behoves us, therefore, to consider, and to consider very carefully, the qualities which may be given to British influence in China. Clearly they fall into two classes. There are those which which may be given to it by ourselves. It is with the latter that this article is concerned. In the days that lie ahead we shall have a clear choice, the choice between being what is termed reactionary and what is termed progressive. By "reactionary" in this connection we mean unwillingness to yield at all to the spirit of the times; unwillingness to contemplate any modifications in the edifice built up on the Treaty of Nanking, notwithstanding the economic, intellectual and moral changes which have taken place since then; "die-hard," opposition to the Chinese in whom the changes are embodied. By "progressive" we mean readiness to consider proposals for change on their merits and to listen to, and where possible help, their proposers with a view to helping China on the road to success.

If the published reports of the recent Conference of the British Chambers of Commerce may be taken as an index, British influence in China, in so far as it comes from Britons resident in the country, is going to be progressive. "This Association stands for equality of opportunity, the open door and the cause of peace and good government in this country," said Mr. Mackay, the Chairman of the Conference. "I am confident that I correctly interpret the spirit of this Conference when I say that we are firm friends of the Chinese people; we seek no rights which are incompatible with justice to them and will lend support to no schemes which are inconsistent with best interests," said Mr. Kennett, Chairman of the Conference in Committee, and at the end of the Conference the Chambers adopted an educational report which will have a definitely progressive effect.

Of British effort in China hitherto three things may be said,

(a) that in the modernisation of the country the British have played a part educationally far smaller than other activities in this country justify;

(b) that, as a result of this, British influence has been unduly narrowed to the spheres of business and

(c) that this narrowing is a bad thing both for Great Britain and for China—for Great Britain because it minimises the just rewards to which the work of her sons in this country entitle her; for China because British education has certain qualities which are not to be found in any other. The fact that amongst the just rewards alluded to are commercial opportunities is the least important consideration. The issue is a much bigger one than commercial opportunity. The issue is the all-round part which Britain, not only as the leading Power in the East, but as the centre of a vast Empire built up on traditions of government from which every free country in the world has borrowed, ought to play in this country which is daily reacting to foreign ideas and example.

The adoption by the Associated Chambers of the report just referred to and the subscription of over Tls. 95,000 as the beginning of a fund to put it into effect show that these facts are appreciated by leading British business organisations, which have appointed the following members of their staffs to serve on the Committee authorized by the Conference to tackle the educational question: Messrs. J. E. S. Cooper, Chairman (Arnold Brothers & Co., Ltd.), N. S. Brown (Butterfield & Swire), J. L. Bedington (Asiatic Petroleum Co.), W. B. Kennett (British American Tobacco Co.), G. W. Sheppard (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), and W. P. G. Taggart (Chartered Bank). They will be assisted by the Rev. C. G. Sparham, Secretary of the London Missionary Society, which is respondible for five out of the fifteen or so secondary Boys Schools that are educating Chinese.

The problem upon which the Committee has embarked is twofold. It consists:

(a) of placing these schools in a position to do their work efficiently.

(b) of making good the financial losses suffered by British medical missions whose educational work is a factor of first class importance in the modernisation of China.

The first half of the problem is resoluble into the following elements: In the first place, from the report adopted by the Conference, copies of which are readily obtainable, it is clear that the schools are doing excellent work but in the face of great difficulties due to the lack of funds. Almost all the schools are inadequately housed and are in serious need of money to provide suitable and adequate accommodation. In many cases equipment also is required, especially for the teaching of science. Serious as these difficulties are they are in almost every case overshadowed by the shortage of British staff.

In the second place there is a need of scholarships to enable Chinese students to do in China what our own boys do at home, namely, to mount the educational ladder by proceeding from secondary schools—schools that is to say which give an education such as our Public Schools give—to Universities.

Over and above these two elements, the educational problem includes the question of University education itself. Hongkong University is the only British University within a short distance of China. The cost of maintaining a student there is roughly $1,000 a year. The cost of sending him to a University in England and maintaining him is probably about $5,000 a year.

If the residue of the Boxer Indemnity, a sum of over £9 million, were remitted all three elements might be tackled as a whole. The British Government has appointed a small committee, of which Sir John Jordan and Sir Charles Addis are members, to consider the matter, but meanwhile the assistance of the secondary schools alone can be undertaken. Together they require an annual sum of $123,000, apart from capital needs.

The other half of the problem, the support of British medical missions, is also capable of being expressed in figures. To cover their immediate requirements, that is to say, to make good the losses which they suffered during the war, from the high exchange and other causes, a minimum sum of $184,619 is needed.

These are big but not unmanageable figures when considered in relation to the subject of this article, the future of British influence in China. A list of subscribers is to be published shortly from which it will be seen that the sum subscribed to date comes from comparatively few hongs and in amounts ranging from donations of $100 to guaranteed grants of Tls. 20,000 to be spread over a period of four years. Bad as times are, many more hongs, and individuals also, can, and, it is hoped, will subscribe.

The Committee propose to deal with funds on the following lines:—

1.—Eighty per cent. of the total is to be given to schools; 20 per cent. to medical missions.

2.—The latter proportion is to be distributed outright for the needs of the medical missions which it is desired to meet, and which were caused by conditions that will not recur. The object of this part of the fund, in other words, is to repair.

3.—The eighty per cent., on the other hand, is to be allocated in annual grants, on the principle that the help given should be continuous so as to enable the schools to be at least properly staffed. Obviously men cannot be engaged on spasmodic and uncertain grants.

4.—The allocation is to be based primarily on the number of pupils of secondary grade in each school, a certain sum to be reserved before distribution on this basis to enable special grants to be given in cases of special need.

5.—A further principle underlying grants will be that they are not to take the place of financial support hitherto received from Missionary and other sources.

Such, is the educational policy of the Associated Chambers in outline, and business men will, we think, agree that it is thoroughly practical—in the first place because it is not designed to attempt too much; in the second, because it is designed to attempt more as more becomes possible. The scheme is, in fact, capable of adaptation and extention of resources. It is a scheme into which the smallest contribution and the remission of the Boxer Indemnity will alike fit, as will also the natural preferences of individual communities, which will be able to support the institutions situated in their own locality through the channels of a central fund. Nor is there anything in it inconsistent with what are believed to be the co-operative plans of the China Educational Commission which is understood to be aiming at systematising education in China on federal lines while leaving full play to national endeavour. Progressive both in design and spirit the operation of the scheme will, if successful, place British educational influence on a footing with British commercial and financial influence and in so doing invest the latter with greater potentialities for the reformative work which the difficult times that lie ahead will certainly demand.

A CHINESE CRIMINAL TRIAL.

WHEN "EXTRALITY" IS ABOLISHED.

Under the caption of "Concerning Swearing," after stating the various ways of administering the oath in Chinese and Foreign Courts of law the *Central China Post*, gives the following account of a Chinese criminal trial:—

A Chinese criminal trial is a sight worth seeing, and much more interesting than any play that was ever put on the boards. Most likely it will be held at night in a large and dimly lighted hall, full of fearsome shadows and terror inspiring implements. The bench is made of plain deal boards and supported on trestles; on it are placed a stand of pencils as big as paint brushes, and slabs containing black ink and red ink. There is also a vase with bamboo tallies, and behind there are seats for the magistrate and his clerk. When the court is called a crowd of underlings come rushing in, together with six or eight lictors carrying beating sticks and chains, who take their stand on either side of the hall. They have been selected for their strength and forbidding aspect, and rigged up in such a way that the very sight of them strikes terror.

Then the magistrate appears clad in his robes with top boots, buttoned hat and string of beads all complete. He takes his seat with great dignity and the court comes to order. The clerk places in front of his chief the documents in the case, and after a glance at these he calls out a name, when the person in question is immediately dragged to the front of the bench by the gaolers and forced upon his knees, where he humbly knocks his head on the floor. This man is merely a witness, but since he received the summons to appear in court he has been kept in confinement and treated exactly as if he had been accused. The swearing then begins.

In the case we have in mind a man had been killed in a village brawl, and the Yamen runners had captured quite a number of the villagers to be brought up for trial. Such mischances often happen and it is not unusual, in such a case, for all the men folks of the village to run away and remain absent from their homes till the affair has blown over. The magistrate interrogates the witness as to his name, age and occupation, and is promptly answered, but when he puts the question as to where the witness was on the night of the murder the answer is a lie. The poor witness dare not for his life say anything likely to incriminate the guilty party, since to do so, without being actually compelled, would earn for him the contempt of all the neighbourhood and bring down on his head the vengeance of the guilty man's friends. The witness therefore replies that he was not in the village at all that night but away at an adjacent hamlet attending to a sick cow. The magistrate takes this badly. He swells visibly with indignation, his eyes protrude. "What," he cries, "would you deceive the district magistrate?" and stretches out his hand to the vase containing the tallies each of which means a hundred blows. The witness hastens to amend his evidence. "Mercy, Ta Lao Yeh, mercy, I was there but asleep in my bed." This puts the cap on, for the magistrate withdraws a tally and dashes it on the bench with a bang. The lictors spring on the witness; two hold his shoulders; two hold his legs, and one on each side wields the beating rods for all they are worth, while the hall is filled with resounding whacks and the screams of the poor victim. That is the way a Chinese witness is sworn.

After that, all is plain sailing. The witness is now at liberty to tell his story with an easy mind and may do so quite truthfuly. Whenever the magistrate thinks he is straying from the path of strict veracity he has only to reach his hand towards the vase and the hint is taken. The next witness may be of the opposite type. He is only too eager to tell everything. Evidently he desires to "bite" some one, and implicate an innocent man. The magistrate does not like it, so the previous performance is gone gone through again. "What?" he shouts and down comes a tally. Perhaps it takes more than one licking to hammer the truth out of this witness, but the magistrate gets it, for he seems to possess an uncanny faculty of distinguishing between the true and the false. In the course of a couple of hours he will unravel a murder mystery which would occupy a foreign court for several days without elucidating the facts. If the magistrate were upright—and many of the old time men were—justice would be done although obviously it was in his power to make out any kind of case he pleased.

This method of swearing is supposed to have been abolished at the revolution, but it continues as before, save in places where it may come under foreign observation. It is reported the Russians in Harbin are occasionally sworn in this way, and when extrality is abolished it will be our turn. There is, however, one comfort for those in the know—the lickings can be made an utter farce by the application of a little palm oil to the hands that wield the rod.

POLICE BOOTS AS ORNAMENTS.

Lecturing on "Mount Kenya," at the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, E.C., last month, Mr. Halford Mackinder said he discovered in a remote part of Africa a number of natives dressed in the familiar uniform of the metropolitan policemen. "I found," said the speaker, "that the cast-off uniforms had somehow got over there, and had been sold to the natives. We gave them boots, but they soon took them off and slung them round their necks as ornaments. (Laughter.) On one occasion some natives came to our camp, and, through their chief, said: 'We don't want to fight you, and we don't want to fight your friends, but tell us whom we may fight.'"

BITTER TRUTHS ABOUT GALLIPOLI.

[BY H. C. HERBERT, "DAILY EXPRESS" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The dispassionate review of the facts about Gallipoli told by Sir Julian Corbett in the second volume of the official naval history of the war is a lesson for the future that we cannot afford to ignore.

The proposal for the Dardanelles expedition was entirely sound in theory It was, indeed, the pre-ordained war plan for an amphibious nation like Britain. "We seem to see in what prompted our action at this time a first indistinct warning that the old influences *which had never permitted us to concentrate in the main European theatre of a great war* were about to reassert themselves."

The calamity was that "pure military doctrine" would have none of it. The troops that should have accompanied the fleet at the outset were denied us, and our naval leaders at that time were too supine. So they consented to a compromise that all their instincts and training told them was disastrous. They put their opinions into minutes that did not even come before the War Council—and they washed their hands of responsibility. Posterity's opinion of Pilate is not high.

THE "CONTINENTALISTS."

The tragedy of Gallipoli was due to ignorance. We became hag-ridden by the spectre of the military situation. The result was failure. Is the lesson of that failure even now known to the rulers of the Empire? It is certainly unknown to that band of "Continentalists" who clamour for a unified Ministry of Defence in which the Navy would be subordinated to the Army. The German navy, be it remembered, was commanded from army headquarters—and surrendered to its enemies, having done nothing throughout the war.

Gallipoli takes up the greater part of this second volume, which covers the period from the Falklands to the sinking of the Lusitania. There are, however, other events, notably the battle of the Dogger Bank. Sir Julian Crobett makes it perfectly clear why the German battle-cruisers escaped from Beatty's force that day. He also makes it clear that those of us who challenged the accuracy of the despatch which the Admiralty issued over the signature of the admiral were justified. The "despatch" bore small relation to the facts, and (we know now) was heavily doctored.

SIGNAL MISTAKES.

The Germans did not escape because of their submarines and mines. They escaped because of mistakes in signalling—both sending and reading—at the crucial moment when the flagship dropped out of the line damaged. The second-in-command received a mistaken impression of what his chief expected him to do. One is merely left wondering how any man, knowing Beatty, could have been misled into actions so unlike anything which that Rupert of sea warfare was likely to order at such a juncture.

Misunderstandings in signals, too, led to confusion and the escape of the enemy battle-cruisers which bombarded Scarborough and Hartlepool on December 16th, 1914. Beatty's scouts were actually in touch with the fleeing enemy—who was pinned between our battle-cruisers and Warrender's battleships—when a signal was flashed from the Lion, "Light cruisers—resume your position for look-out. Take station five miles ahead." It was meant for the two wing light cruisers only, but it did not say so: the others felt there was no course but to obey. So the enemy slipped away into the mist.

Sir Julian Corbett is pitiless in his exposure of our blunders. It is as well. An official history should tell the whole truth.

SCOTTISH THRIFT.

There was a common impression during the war and for many months following the war, that the whole country was plunged in an orgy of extravagance. Without doubt there was reckless spending. There are always plenty of improvident people to whom more money means nothing more than more spending. But there are others, and the great number of those others was revealed by the Duke of Atholl at a conference of Scottish Savings workers held at Ayr. Before the war only 345,000 persons in the United Kingdom were holders of Government funds. Now the number is well over 20 millions. Scotland alone has invested over 500 million pounds in War Savings Certificates and Government loans—an average of £100 for every man, woman and child in the land. These are remarkable figures; they speak not only of thrift, but of something even more relevant to the prosperity and stability of the country. It has always been understood that one reason for the rational conservatism of the French peasantry is that they have a real stake in the country. They are not readily cajoled by the plausibilities of the agitator because their savings are invested in Government funds. And so with the 20 million investors, big and little, who have grownup since the war in Britain. It means that half the population of the United Kingdom are directly concerned in the maintenance of the British Government.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

A Hyde Park orator returning home flushed with his efforts, and also from certain spirituous causes, found a mild curate seated opposite in the tram-car. "It may interest you to know," he said truculently, "that I don't believe in the existence of a 'eaven." The curate merely nodded, and went on reading his newspaper. "You don't quite realize what I'm trying to make clear. I want you to understand that I don't believe for a single, solitary moment that such a place as 'eaven exists." "All right, all right," answered the curate pleasantly, "go to hell, only don't make quite so much fuss about it."

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THE PRINCE AT POONA.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION.

POONA, November 19th.

Looking back on the morning's events one could not help feeling that great as was the reception in Bombay, we were at Poona, coming to grips with the real India, which stands solid behind the Throne and the Empire. The lining of the routes for the different functions provided an example of Imperial unity in miniature. Kilted Scotchmen, smart men of the British Line Imperial Service Troops, Indian Infantry all well besprinkled with war medals, and India's latest military effort in the shape of a contingent from the University Training Corps met the eye as the procession sped on its way. The dashing uniforms of the Governor's Body Guard the brilliant escorts of the Kolahpur and Gwalior Cavalry provided the touch of military ceremonial just as the khaki of the route lining troops indicated the workmanlike purpose of their presence. Yet despite this military display when the Prince walked past the thousands in the pandal he was well ahead of his hosts and Staff, and the cries of "Badshahk Jai" that rang out to his passing, told the tale of confidence and affection, which found a fitting climax in the even more intimate talk with the pensioners, clothed in their everyday garb of civil life, yet upright in the memory of the old days deeply honoured by the smiling and affectionate attention of one, who like them has the right to call himself a soldier of the Great War.

ON THE RACECOURSE.

When the Prince drive off from the Poona Race grounds in his State carriage to the strains of "God bless the Prince of Wales," which one could hear, ladies from the grand stand singing to the playing of the Lincolns' Band, he had set the seal on an outstanding success. In the course of the afternoon he made a characteristic deviation from the programme by suddenly leaving his box, and with the rapidity to which we have almost become accustomed, he made with a few of his Staff and the Governor, for the course, on the other side of which a huge crowd of Indians had gathered—the typical race course crowd that may be seen on any course in this country.

Later he had as rapturous a reception in the paddock where he presented his cup to the winner of the fifth race, and the effect of his presence can without exaggeration be described as magical. Going into the third class enclosures, after he had passed through, one could not help being struck by the jovial friendship of all around. A private of a British regiment in his enthusasm was shaking hands with an Indian in plain clothes, but wearing a row of medal ribbons, and though it was obvious that neither could speak the other's language, they understood their case perfectly. The Prince has been through, he had not stayed aloof in the comfortable box in the Grand Stand, but he was out to share his racing pleasure with all. Bombay began well. Poona has done even better, and the Prince leaves for his first port of call to-night a happy man, for of the reality of the loyalty of all around him through the whole of this day he could never had a shadow of a doubt.—*Pioneer.*

A FANCY CALENDAR.

"ONE DAY BY ITSELF."

An international Committee, composed of Cardinal Mercier, M. Bijourdan, Director of the Paris Observatory, M. Lecointe, Director of the Uccele Observatory, Brussels, Mr. W. H. Campbell, Director and Astronomer, the Lick Observatory, California, M. Deslandres, Director of the Meridon Observatory, near Paris, Sir F. W. Dyson, Astronomer Royal, Greenwich, and Mr. R. A. Sampson, Professor of Astronomy, Edinburgh University, will meet in Rome next April to discuss the reform of the calendar and the fixing of Easter. The committee, which will be presided over by Cardinal Mercier or M. Bijourdan, is one of the 32 committees forming the International Astronomical Union.

"The object of the reform," Professor Pio Emmanueli, Astronomer of the Specola Vaticana, explained, "is to make a new calendar, which should be invariable for every year, so that the same day recurs every year on the date. This would be quite easy to do could the number of days composing the calendar year be exactly divided by seven. To bring about the reform it would be essential to put one day by itself at the beginning of the year, without including it in the calendar week at all.

"This day would stand apart as New Year's Day. This would be followed by the 364 days, which are divided into 52 weeks, making the first day of the week a Sunday. The additional day in leap years could be placed after 30th June, and, like New Year's Day, be considered as quite apart from the calendar.

"Having thus fixed the calendar, it would be necessary to decide on what date Easter should fall. At present Easter falls between 22nd March and 25th April. It is suggested that in the new calendar the second Sunday in April should be selected as Easter Sunday. Lord Desborough's proposal for fixing Easter without reforming the calendar will certainly receive careful consideration."

Professor Emanneli, who stated that he was surprised that Flammarion had not been asked to sit on this committee, especially as the proposal which is most likely to be approved is that of Groselaude-Flammarion, pointed out that the reform could not be introduced for a considerable time. If the reform is approved at the April conference, another conference will be called at which the ecclesiastical authorities will be invited to attend, since the reform of the calendar involves a liturgical question of the first importance—namely, the festival of Easter.—*Times.*

PATRIOTIC DORSET POLICE.

The Home Secretary has sent an official letter expressing appreciation of the loyalty and public spirit of the Dorset County Constabulary in voluntarily agreeing to 10 hours a day duty with a view to avoiding an increase of the force and consequently increased expenditure.

Scotland's Glory through the Ages

PETER DAWSON'S P.D. SCOTCH WHISKY

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SNEEZING ZONE OF PERIL.

ARE YOU A CATARRHAL BOLSHEVIK?

Do you know the danger zone of a vigorous sneezer?

Are you a catarrhal Bolshevik?

Do you scatter broadcast millions of microbes eager for further prey?

Do you know what a cold really is?

These and other searching questions were answered by Dr. Halls Dally in a lecture give last month on "Colds and their prevention" at the Hygienic Institute.

"A cold," said Dr. Halls Dally, "is an infectious disease caused by micro-organisms, and manifested by an acute inflammation of the mucous membranes of the upper air-passages. Many people catch colds from keeping their handkerchiefs always in the same pocket. Others reinfect themselves by using an old handkerchief that has not been washed."

Another ticklish question on which Dr. Halls Dally touched was sneezing. You can stand quite close to a mild sneezer, but a strong, hearty sneezer is a very dangerous person. If you are in the direct line of fire, the minimum range of any thing like safety is at least three feet.

Various remedies were suggested. Gruel is used in Scotland. Lait-de-poule, a concoction of eggs and brandy, serves in France. Possot was used formerly in England, but no one seems to know how it is made. Some say milk and beer, some say syrup and milk.

The simplest remedy of all is a hot whisky toddy, or mulled burgundy, followed by a hot bath and a bed of blankets, where you should stay till you are better.

REBELLIONS BRIDES.

Ladies may be interested in learning that efforts to have the word "obey" removed from a part of the Prayer Book in which they are interested were unsuccessful says a contemporary. (This applies, of course, to unmarried ladies. The others have found that words and facts are different things.) The word occasionally causes trouble through the mistaken impression on the part of brides that it lets them in for something. Thus at a marriage of which Dean Inge tells, the bride was observed to be saying very carefully that she would "bey" instead of "obey," thereby pledging herself to nothing. The clergyman observed the manœuvre and insisted on the word being properly pronounced, but in vain. The bridegroom eventually found a way out by saying "Never mind, sir; got on with the service and I'll make her say 'O' when we get home."

The Dean has a method of his own for overcoming objections to the use of the word. A young man once came to him with the dismal news that his bride positively refused to make the promise, and asked him to omit the words. This the Dean declined to do, and suggested that he might say to her: "If you are making some mental reservation when you promise to obey me you may reflect that I am probably doing the same when I promise to endow you with all my worldly [illegible]." The service passed off without incident.

Peach's Curtains

New Reduced Prices. Send for Illus. Book Free. CURTAINS, LATEST COLOURED CASEMENT NETS & FABRICS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR. "The Weave that Wears." 64 years' Dependable Values. Direct from the Looms. F. PEACH & SONS, The Looms, NOTTINGHAM, England

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.



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Baths with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum for perfuming.

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Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Sciatica

—ouch! a touch of pain. There's no need. Half a teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in hot water *every* morning, then good-bye Sciatica. Enough for two months in a bottle

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THE Steamship "DUNBRA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despated from this Port on or about TUESDAY the 27th DECEMBER, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

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Hongkong, December 9th, 1921. [1882

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S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" sailing on or about 30th Dec.
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" sailing on or about End Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

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FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "CILICIA" sailing on or about 23rd December.
S.S. "TRIESTE" sailing on or about Beginning Jan. 1922.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "CILICIA" sailing on or about 10th Jan. 1922.
S.S. "TRIESTE" sailing on or about End Jan. 1922.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" sailing middle of Jan.

Sailing *from* Colombo *to* South African Ports:—
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

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82

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports

(Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KASHIMA MARU Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m
SUWA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU Friday, 6th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 20th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

LIMA MARU Thursday, 19th Jan.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Thursday, 9th Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TOBA MARU Friday, 30th Dec.

NEW YORK via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU Monday, 2nd Jan.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,

AWA MARU Tuesday, 20th Dec.
TAMBA MARU Monday, 2nd Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YEBOSHI MARU Thursday, 29th Dec.
NAGANO MARU Thursday, 5th Jan.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU Friday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
TSUSHIMA MARU (calling Kure ... Saturday, 31st Dec.
KITANO MARU Sunday, 8th Jan., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293 K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

"REFORM OR RUIN."

A LABOUR LEADER ON LABOUR'S DELUSIONS.

The Textile Institute held their annual conference in Manchester on October 11th, and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., delivered the annual Mather lecture, taking for his subject "Industrial Relationships—Reform or Ruin." Hitherto, he said, employers had thought of the industrial problems in the terms of profit and expansion of industry. The workmen had thought in the terms of higher wages and better conditions of service. Three or four years ago demands were pressed for large advances of wages—larger sometimes than the industry could stand, without future trouble. The working man then received concessions which, from the industry's point of view, would have been better spread over a larger period. He did not blame the working man for claiming so much in that he only followed the example of the employers who, instead of conceding gradually a share of the expanding prosperity of trade, gave nothing except the little which the working man could force by the strength of his organisation. If a better spirit were to prevail, two things were essential—one, that employers must abandon the idea of yielding only to the force of a strike; the other, that workmen, in every case, must honour the bargains which their representatives had made for them and renounce the tendency to unauthorised strikes, which in every instance, had resulted in very serious loss indeed to the workmen. The law had long recognised the right to strike; but we had the right to do many things which we did not do, because it was better not to do them. This country's future place among the commercial nations of the world must depend upon internal industrial peace, and if we could not secure it we should be less able to face the calls industrial obligations had imposed upon us.

Industrial events had powerfully reinforced the plea to avoid extreme industrial action. The factor which the sponsors of such action left out of account was that the community had enormous powers of recuperation and resistance. Men who had thought that merely to down tools would bring the community to its knees had been astonished to find the community ready to let the tools stay there till men were willing to pick them up again.

Mr. Clynes urged the calling together of controllers of industry and of finance and the master minds of trade and commerce, who, if Parliament and the local authorities failed, might provide a remedy, or confess their failure to meet the needs of millions of workmen within the trade unions themselves. There was need for reform, and the red-tape grievance, against which the unions railed, in Government departments, was not without comparison in some of the unions themselves. Employers in the main could do little for the workmen unless the workmen lived up to the old moral motto, "A full day's work for a fair day's pay." To evade any service which workmen should perform, or to leave some things undone, in the belief that thereby an opening for further employment was provided, was a delusion which had damaged the interests of the workmen far more than the interests of the employers. Unrestricted output was desirable, because it would confer greater benefit upon the wage-earning classes than on any other. (Cheers.)

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

BUSINESS MEN'S RESOLUTION.

Meetings have recently taken place of the Financial Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce on the subject of international indebtedness. These meetings have culminated in the passage of a resolution proposed by Dr. Walter Leaf, chairman of the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, and seconded by Mr. Arthur Balfour, at a special meeting of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce held on November 2nd. The resolution is as follows:—

"The British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, having met and considered the question of inter-Allied debts, resolves to bring before the British Government the desirability of negotiations in order to obtain the benefits which in the opinion of the British National Committee would accrue if the debts of the Allied nations to Great Britain incurred as a consequence of the war were either reduced or cancelled on terms to be agreed."

The meeting was well attended and an interesting discussion took place. In the result the resolution was carried unanimously, and a copy of it was transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is important to note that this resolution represents the carefully considered opinion of leading representatives of banking, commerce, and industry who are members of the British National Committee of the Chamber.

It is well-known that the British members of the finance group have held the opinion that disarmament must be carried out on a large scale before any substantial progress can be made with the settlement of the European economic position, and that was the view of the Brussels Conference. Perhaps the uncertainty as to the conditions which might be required for the settlement of the inter-Allied debts is the chief reason why business men are of the opinion that there is no possibility of a return to normal commercial relations and stability unless comprehensive arrangements regarding these debts are arrived at.—*Times.*

The London Lord Mayor's Show was on November 9th shorn of it accustomed pageantry on the score of economy and charity. The prevailing note of the procession, in which there were few troops, was the many Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Children's institutions, represented in a few tableaux, appealed for subscriptions to hospitals and blinded soldiers and other establishments dependent upon voluntary aid. Despite the thick fog big crowds witnessed the Show.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by December 22nd, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on December 21st, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1921. [1917

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OANFA"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th December.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd Dec. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th Jan., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1921 [1921

S.S. "PORTHOS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th inst., 1921, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1921. [1930

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHERIBON MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, where delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th Dec., will subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 A.M., on the 24th Dec. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1921. [1931

BANGALORE HARTAL FARCE.

The Bangalore correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says that a Gandhi telegram was received in Bangalore on Nov. 16th, proclaiming hartal on account of the Prince's arrival, and vigorous efforts were made at the Market and Commercial Street to effect a closure of shops by mere children, who beat their breasts or shouted "hip, hip, hooray." But the result was less than half-hearted and no inconvenience whatever resulted. On the contrary, one large Hindu shop hung out a big Union Jack and another Mohammedan shop was selling small Union Jacks. The curious crowds which assembled skidaddled down side streets on the appearance of a single policeman. At one Hindu shop hartal persuaders were received by a Hindu with a bucket of dirty water. In other directions hartal is described as a Government holiday in honour of the Prince's arrival and ordered Gandhi!

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ...Wed., 21st Dec., Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "HOPSANG" ...Thurs., 22nd Dec., D'light.
SHANGHAI TSINGTAU via SWATOW "WINGSANG" ...Thurs., 22nd Dec., D'light.
MANILA ... "LUONGSANG" ...Fri. 23rd Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "FOOKSANG" ...Sat., 24th Dec., Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ...Sun., 25th Dec., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ...Wed., 28th Dec., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manilla by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers S.S. "HINSANG" and S.S. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Tahad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 28th Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	24th Dec.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	31st Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAVY"	28th Jan.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.
Managing Director: Mr. MASAYA ABE.

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CHARTERS of all descriptions.

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Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA
No. 8, Boom, KOBE.

57

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 18th.

Eurypylus, British str., 3,523 tons, Capt. Chas. F. Melling, from Glasgow and Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Glengyle, British str., 3,063 tons, Capt. C. Holman, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Jade, French str., 336 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Kai Yue.

Kashmir, British str., 5,540 tons, Capt. E. B. Bartlett, from London, with a general cargo. — Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Pheumpenh, British str., 1,065 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.

Taikwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with coal.—Y.K.K.

Tai Sse Ma, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Leung Kit Sang, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Yan Fat S.S. Co.

Wah Hang, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Chung Hin Fong, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang.

Wingsang, British str., 1,517 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Haiphong, with rice.—J.M. & Co.

December 19th.

Awa Maru, Japanese str., 3,747 tons, Capt. N. Narui, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Glenavy, British str., 5,075 tons, Capt. V. A. Connevill, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Hok Canton, Chinese str., 556 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing.

Loongsang, British str., 1,093 tons, Capt. L. McC. Hussey, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Nippon, Italian str., 3,069 tons, Capt. C. Nicoleck, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.

Paul Lecat, French str., 8,443 tons, Capt. Chanein, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Messageries Maritimes.

Soochow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Szechuen, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. Gibbs, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tango Maru, Japanese str., 6,800 tons, Capt. B. Saito, from Japan, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Tjiliwong, Dutch str., 3,061 tons, Capt. J. J. Duit, from Batavia and Balik Papan, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Toryu Maru, Japanese str., 1,211 tons, Capt. T. Kawamura, from Canton, in ballast.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

December 19th.

Amherst, for Hoihow.
Chengtu, for Swatow.
Eurypylus, for Nagasaki.
Hailoong, for Swatow.
Hopsang, for Canton.
Huichow, for Canton.
Hwah Chie, for Bangkok.
Hwah Ping, for Moji.
Hwah Wa, for Chingwantao.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kanchow, for Swatow.
Kwangler, for Canton.
Lake Gitano, for Haiphong.
Lake Onawa, for Saigon.
Wipsia, for Nagasaki.
Paul Lecat, for Haiphong.
Paludina, for Singapore.
Shokiku Maru, for Kobe.
Silver State, for Manila.
Soochow, for Canton.
Szechuen, for Shanghai.
Tai Sze Ma, for K. C. Wan.
Tango Maru, for Manila.
Tjiliwong, for Shanghai.
Wah Hang, for K. C. Wan.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The *Pine Tree State* the fourth U.S. Shipping Board *535* allocated to the Admiral Line for operation between Puget Sound and the Far East sailed from Seattle on December 10th with over 9,500 dead weight tons of cargo and 427 passengers. This steamer is due at Hongkong on December 31st and will discharge 1,750 tons cargo here. The steamer is in command of Captain Martin Tarpey, the hero of the *Valencia* wreck off the coast of Vancouver Island, which disaster cost the lives of over 150 people. Captain Tarpey at this time was a quartermaster, and by his personal efforts saved 18 persons, by means of a life raft.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Agamemnon* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on December 17th for Genoa and Liverpool *viâ* Hongkong. The vessel is due here on December 20th, and will sail, as above on December 21st, at 4 p.m.

The Ellerman line s.s. *City of Boston* from Hamburg and Rotterdam, left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due to arrive Hongkong on the 20th inst.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Arafura* left Manila for this port on the 18th inst., at 7 p.m. with the outward Australian mails, and is due here on the 21st inst., at about daylight.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Nellore* left Shanghai for this port on the 17th inst., at 11.30 a.m., and is due here on the 20th inst.

The s.s. *Korea Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 17th inst. and sailed 19th inst., for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The T.K.K. s.s. *Persia Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 17th inst. and sailed 19th inst., being due at Hongkong 20th inst.

The R.M.S. *Montcalm* arrived at Yokohama on December 18th, at 3.30 p.m., leaves there on December 20th, at 10 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on December 30th, at 7 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Yokohama on December 15th left there at noon on the 17th, and is due at Vancouver, B.C., on December 26th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir*, from London:—Mr. A. E. Bastos, Mr. F. Wheeler, Mrs. F. Turner, Mr. E. Tregellus, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. F. W. Wood, Mrs. Fielder, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Hollands, Miss G. Sautler, Mr. H. R. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. Wodehouse, Mr. W. F. Bassford, Mr. C. F. Hyde, Mr. C. Skinner, Mr. F. W. Firman, Mr. A. Brooksbank, Rev. Dr. M. MacKenzie, Miss F. M. Davenport, Rev. and Mrs. Henderson-Smith, Mrs. M. A. Sims, Mr. H. F. Bell, Mr. E. C. A. Dunn, Mrs. and Miss McLennon, Mr. T. H. Edkins, Capt. A. E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Heady, Mrs. W. Cox, Mrs. Pym, Miss Wallace, Rev. J. R. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Sturton, Rev. and Mrs. B. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Anderton, Miss D. Hill, Miss L. Joyce, Miss K. M. Darch, Mrs. C. W. Morgan, Mrs. Pickering, Mr. A. L. Bridge, Mrs. Budgeon, Mr. A. S. Withers, Mr. W. H. Sturrock, Mrs. A. Allan, Miss V. C. Cripps, Mr. A. Biggs, Mr. C. A. Pouncey, Madam K. Guignard, Miss N. P. Jervis, Mrs. Ikonnikoff, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Monkman, Sir Charle, Lady Addis, and Miss Betty, Miss Mann, Miss R. Armbruster, Mr. B. Williams, Mr. W. Lemarchand, Mr. C. Carisio, Mr. Purbrick, Miss Napean, Mr. F. R Smyth, Mr. Goldschmidt, Mr. L. A. de Costa, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Surrey.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Shinyo Maru*, on December 18th:—Mr. M. A. Annett, Mr. E. C. Bryson, Mr. C. L. Dotson, Mr. A. H. Fenwick, Mrs. W. D. K. Gibson, Mr. C. R. Grose, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harrington Mr. and Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Mrs. A. D. Humphreys, Mr. J. A. Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kingdon, Mr. J. F. Katenkamp, Mr. W. G. Kirwood, Mr. A. Kopp, Mr. F. E. Lehman, Mr. H. Ling, Mr. M. E. Lantman, Mr. R. Luther, Mrs. F. H. Marshall, Mr. T. P. Moorehead, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mar, Mr. P. E. Mann, Mr. D. Onderwizer, Miss A. Roberts, Mr. A. Scheltema, Miss I. H. Smith, Mr. J. Safier, Capt. W. F. Sent, Mr. A. Slingsby, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. R. Twysel, Mr. A. E. Way, Mr. J. F. Walker, Miss L. M. Austin, Mr. C. Begley, Miss E. Doherty, Mr. G. J. Gibson, Mr. A. Harris, Mr. F. Inglis, Miss H. Jarmyn, Miss D. Leopold, Mr. C. Lowe, Miss M. Purviss, Mr. and Mrs. H. Penhall, Mr. R. Gualmann, Mr. C. A. Roberts, Mrs. I. Ruiz, Miss N. Smith, Mr. V. B. Setterfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stranks, Miss J. R. Titmarsh, Mr. S. S. Visher, Mrs. Woodland, Mr. H. M. Woodland, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Walker, Mr. F. Waller.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bengloe (Ben line), due December 23rd.
Dilwara (P. & O.), due December 30th.
Empress of Asia, due December 30th.
Egypt (P. & O.) due December 27th.
Gregory Apcar (B.I.), due Dec. 23rd.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 19th.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 7th.
Monteagle (C.P.S.), due December 27th.
Nagpore (P. & O.), due December 22nd.
Nagoya (P. & O.), due January 17th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 22nd.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 19th, at 12.05. — Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai and Hongkong and decreased slightly over the Philippines.

The depression in the S. China Sea has probably moved westward. Another has formed over the Southern Philippines.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the coas of China and moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.33 inches, against an average of 82.66 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; over cast, drizzling rain or mist.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 19th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.98	30.00	29.98
Temperature ...	67	64	64
Humidity ...	89	93	85
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
" Force	2	2	3
Weather	o	o	cd
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 69
Lowest open-air Temperature on 19th ... 63

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 20th to 26th December, 1921.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water: H'kong Standard Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: H'kong Standard Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	20	m 0 16	7 4	m 7 43	1 3
		2 40 a	5 0	6 50 a	3 8
Wed.	21	m 1 23	6 7	m 8 37	1 8
		3 36 a	5 2	8 11 a	4 0
Thur.	22	m 2 46	6 0	m 9 22	2 3
		4 29 a	5 5	10 19 a	3 3
Fri.	23	m 4 19	5 4	m 10 28	2 6
		5 18 a	6 0	11 53 a	3 2
Satur.	24	m 5 46	5 0	m 11 21	2 9
		6 3 a	6 4		
Sun.	25	m 4	4 8	m 1 0	2 6
		6 4 a	6 8	0 8 a	3 2
Mon.	26	m 8 14	4 7	m 1 48	2 0
		7 11 a	7 2	0 49 a	3 3



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama Vancouver & Montreal.

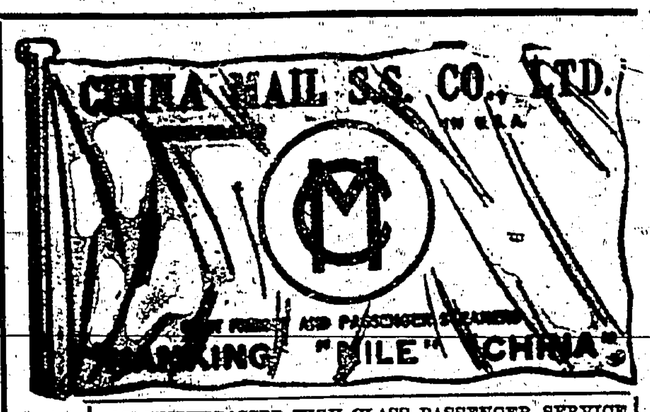
	From Hongkong		Due Vancouver		From St. John		Due Liverpool	
E. Asia	Jan.	5	Jan.	23	Montcalm	Feb.	1	Feb 7
Monteagle	Jan.	17	Feb.	10	Melita	Feb.	17	Feb. 24
E. Japan	Feb.	8	Mar.	1	Minnedosa	Mar.	10	Mar. 17
E. Russia	Feb.	23	Mar.	13	Metagama	Mar.	24	Mar. 31
E. Asia	Mar.	23	April	10	E. Britain	Apr.	22	Apr. 28

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Dansig.
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC. [48



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE
FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
"NANKING" "NILE." "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service
HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
s.s. "NANKING" Feb. 20th
s.s. "CHINA" Jan. 16th

Java Service
BETWEEN HONGKONG SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.
HONGKONG TO
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA
S.S. "NILE"
January 11th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transhipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

O. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT.
PRINCE'S BUILDING, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.
ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.
"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 20th Dec.
"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 5th Jan

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA:
"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Dec.
"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 13th Jan.

For further particulars please apply to:—
K. SUZUKI, Manager,
2nd Floor, Princes Building,
Tel. No. 1206

WATERHOUSE LINE.
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
Between
SEATTLE—TACOMA—VICTORIA—VANCOUVER
and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports,
"WEST JESTER sailing about 5th Jan.
Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
For rates and full particulars apply to—
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062.
23

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Jan. 5th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th.
† SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 1st.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Feb. 10th.
KOREA MARU		Feb. 23rd.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 8th.

† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA RUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* CENYO MARU	15,000	Feb. 26th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 29th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th.

* Omit Manila.
For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, MAN. DIR.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 374 & 6
Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
* "West Jena" 31st Dec.
* "West Orowa" 15th Jan.
* Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco for weekly sailings to
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Vœux Road. Tel. 3008. [45

PACIFIC MAIL S S CO.
MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
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Freight and Passenge.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
AMERICAN STEAMERS
FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.
S.S. "HOOSIER STATE"... ... Leave Hongkong Jan. 21st, Noon ... Arrive San Francisco Feb. 13th.
SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE
Freight Only
FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.
FOR HAIPHONG.
MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE
Freight and Passenger.
S.S. "LAKE GITANO" Dec. 20th D'light.
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO
Monthly Sailings.
For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
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Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO. Union Building, Hongkong

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN
The S/S. RHODESIA"
will be loading for HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
About 24th December.

	Expected on or about.	Will leave for above ports on or about.
M/S. "Java" ...		15th Jan.
M/S. "Indian" ...	21st Dec.	24th Jan
M/S. "Peru" ...	30th Dec.	6th Feb,
M/S. "Arabien" ...	4th Jan.	15th Feb.
M/S. "Kina" ...	23rd Jan.	Mar.
M/S. "Afrika" ...	1st Feb.	10th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to:—
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong November 15th, 1921. [74

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. LTD.)
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
Sailing from Hongkong.
FOR HAIPHONG via Holhow & Pakhoi
S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about Dec. 22nd
FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
S.S. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 22nd Dec.
For further particulars, please apply to—
S. MITARAI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building
Tel. No. 140.
Branch Office,
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
Tel. No. 155.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

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Managing Agents.

16

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

s.s. "NEWBY HALL" ... 13th Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

s.s. CITY OF MANCHESTER" 20th Feb. London
s.s. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... Middle March London
s.s. "CITY OF CALCUTTA"... 10th May London
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
or Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents.

22

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KATUNA"	via Suez Canal	21st Dec.	
"YANGSTZE"	via Suez Canal	28th Dec.	
"EURYLOCHUS"...	via Suez Canal... ...	10th Jan.	
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ...	via Sudz Canal... ...	20th Jan.	

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers,

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG AND CANTON. THE BANK LINE, LTD., REISS & CO. HONGKONG CANTON.

65

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPATCH AGENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CAP ARCONA" ...	On or about 10th Jan.
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT-SAID... ...	"ANGKOR" ... 12,000 ...	On or about 2nd Jan.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHR.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 749.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

S.S. "HAILOONG" ...	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY,	Dec. 20th, at 12 Noon.
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY,	Dec. 27th, at 12 Noon.

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated In ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	7,000	21st Dec 11 a.m.	Marseilles. London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,200	27th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,200	12th Jan.	S'pore Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'bay.. Marseilles, L'don. & Antp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGOYA"	6,854	15th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Mar.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,700	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,092	29th Mar.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	12th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,987	26th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,846	10th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	27th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	9th Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Feb.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARAFURA"	8,000	21st Dec.	Yokohama direct
"KASHMIR"	8,841	20th Dec. 3 p.m.	Shanghai and Japan.
"NAGPORE"	5,300	24th Dec	Moji and Kobe
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	25th Dec	Kobe and Shanghai.
"EURYALUS"	3,600	27th Dec.	Amoy.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received a the Company's Office up to NOON on the day previous to sailing

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

[1

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

* "ATLAS MARU" Friday, 23rd Dec

* calling at Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" Friday, 13th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"KASADO MARU" (taking passenger) ... Tuesday 27th Dec.
"JAVA MARU" Saturday, 31st Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER service.

"BUSHO MARU" Sunday, 1st Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" (omitting Shanghai)... Wednesday, 21st Dec.
"ARABIA MARU" Monday, 2nd Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

HAGUE MARU" Wednesday, 18th Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"HAMBURG MARU" Friday, 10th Mar.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"HIMALAYA MARU Thursday, 29th Dec.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 29th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager,
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Sidney & Melbourne via Port	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUEN"	About 14th Jan.	About 20th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For further particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI ...	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 20th Dec., Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KANGCHOW" ...	On 20th Dec., 4 P.M.
HONGAY ...	"HUICHOW" ...	On 21st Dec., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"YINGCHOW" ...	On 24th Dec., D'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 24th Dec., Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KWANGTUNG"	On 25th Dec., 10 A.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG ...	"LINAN" ...	On 25th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI ...	"KAIFONG" ...	On 26th Dec., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ...	"SUIYANG" ...	On 27th Dec., Noon.
	"TAMING" ...	On 3rd Jan., Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok v.i. Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 38, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

FOR

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... " " "	Seattle Jan. 1st. Jan. 20th.
S.S. "PINETREE STATE" ... " " "	Manila Jan. 2nd. 1922.
S.S. "PINETREE STATE" ... " " "	Seattle Jan. 13th. " Jan. 31st.
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... " " "	Manila Jan. 16th. "
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... " " "	Seattle Jan. 26th. " Feb. 14th.
S.S. "BAY STATE" ... " " "	Manila Jan. 30th. "
S.S. "BAY STATE" ... " " "	Seattle Feb. 9th. " Feb. 28th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points. U.S.A.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5TH FLOOR, Union Building, TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA"... Sailing Dec. 20th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephones 2477 & 2478. | PASSENGER OFFICES, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "SURUGA" 2nd half Jan. 1922.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE 1677 & 478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR Union Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" (via Suez) early Jan

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

TURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building

Telephone 8165.
Telegrams "Turapines"

[163

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai	*Nellore*	20th inst.
Australia and Manila	*Arafura*	21st inst.
Shanghai	*Yingchow* ...	21st inst.
Shanghai	*Shanet*	22nd inst.
Straits	*Sado Maru*...	22nd inst
Japan & Shanghai	*Yokohama Maru*	23ad inst.
Straits	*Nagpore*	23rd inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Philippine Is., Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Is.	*Tango Maru* ...	Tuesday, 20th, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Hoihow & Haiphong	*Haitan* ...	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A M
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	*Uberdon Maru* ...	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai North China and *Japan ...	*Tjikarang* ...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Hai Loong* ...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A M
*Shanghai and *N. China	*Szechuen* ...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A M
Japan	*Kuropylus* ...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A M
	Tai Sze Ma ...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A M
*Fort Bayard	*Nippon* ...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marques, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, *Bombay & *Aden ...	*Kashmir*	Tuesday, 20th, 1.30 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan ...	*Derwent*	Tuesday, 20th, 2.00 P M
Saigon	*Aanchow*	Tuesday, 20th, 2.00 P M
Swatow *Straits and *Bangkok	*Bellerophon*	Tuesday, 20th, 2.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marques, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi *Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ		
*Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marques, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and *Aden ...	*Awa Maru*	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tyndareus* ...	Tuesday, 20th 5.00 P M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 20th Dec. at 5 P.M. ...	*Nellore*	Wednesday, 21st, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Dairen *Japan and *Victoria, B.C. ...	*Alabama Maru* ...	Wednesday, 21st, 9.00 A M
Sandakan	*Mausang* ...	Wednesday, 21st, 11.00 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Hopsang* ...	Wednesday, 21st, 5.00 P M
*Swatow *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Wingsang* ...	Wednesday, 21st, 5.00 P M
Amoy	*Tjikembang* ...	Wednesday, 21st, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Soochow*	Thursday, 22nd 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands & *San Francisco ...	*Tjilibeet* ...	Thursday, 22nd, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan	*Sado Maru*	Friday, 23rd, 9.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and EUROPE via MARSEILLES ...	*Yokohama Maru*	Friday, 23rd, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters 9.30 A M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang* ...	Friday, 23rd, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Yingchow* ...	Friday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and *Japan ...	*Fooksang* ...	Saturday, 24th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Soochow*	Saturday, 24th, 3.00 P M
Hoihow and *Haiphong	*Loksang*	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	*Linan*	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A M
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	*Kwang Tung* ...	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A M
Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Monday, 26th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan *Canada, *United States, *Central and *South America and *EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C....	*Kashima Maru*	Tuesday, 27th, Registration 8.45 A M; Letters ... 9.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	*Haiching* ...	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai, and North China	*Suiyang*	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A M
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden ...	*Laisang* ...	Wednesday, 28th, 2.00 P M

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holidays
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. & 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. & 9.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow...	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

"BELLEROPHON" 20TH DEC. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"LYCAON" 3RD JAN. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"HELENUS" 10TH JAN. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TEUCER" 17TH JAN. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"AGAMEMNON" 21ST DEC. Genoa & Liverpool
"DEUCALION" to3RD DEC. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"OANFA" 2ND JAN. Marseilles, Havre and Liverpoo.
"MYRMIDON" 14TH JAN. Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TYNDAREUS" 3RD JAN. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS" 31ST JAN. }
"IXON" 21ST FEB. }

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"YANGTSZE" 28TH DEC. via Suez
"EURYLOCHUS" 10TH JAN. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS" 3RD FEB. for Shanghai and Japan.
"PYRRHUS" 7TH MAR. for Singapore & London.
"MENTOR" 21ST MAR. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

19th December, 1921.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	9/7½
Bank Bills, on demand	9/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 8
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/9⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 m/s' sight	2/9⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	635
Credits, 4 months' sight	755
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54⅛
Credits, at 60 days' sight	57⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	197
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	1a7
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	114⅛
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	119
On Singapore.—On demand	113⅛
On Batavia.—On demand	152
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	79½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 7.4) n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael	$ 48.80
Bar Silver per oz.	39⅛

Hongkong	10 cent piece	Per cent. 10.80	Premium.
Hongkong	20 "	0.44	Discount
Canton	20 "	15.61	"
Canton	10 "	0.00	"

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £2,500,000
Silver $21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. Erskine, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. Dorward, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang. | H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
UNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, November 11th, 1921. [8

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [50

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Authorised Capital	F. 100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-up Capital	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F. 18,979,240	£1,581,604
Special Reserve	F. 40,160,000	£3,346,667

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Branches at
The Hague:—Rotterdam.
Head Agency:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabai
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Teluing Ting
Djember	Penang	(Deli)
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Telok Betong
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Shanghai	Weltevreden

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, September 23rd, 1921.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserves Funds ...Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de-Pays-Bas Crédit Industriel et Commercial Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK & Co. Morgan J. P. French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 19th, 1921 66

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 10 Des Voeux Road C. HONGKONG.
Established 1919.
Authorised Capital ... $20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... $5,000,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Tsue, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK	
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA
NAGASAKI	SAIGON
SINGAPORE	PENANG
TIENTSIN	HANKOW
MANILA	BATAVIA
SAMARANG	SOURABAYA
CALCUTTA	BOMBAY

London Bankers—The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 month at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
For 6 month at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1921. 81

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Limited.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Calcutta	Howrah	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Kandy	New York	Singapore
Delhi	Karachi	Penang	
Galle	Kota Bharu	Port Louis (Mauritius).	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921 42

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCE BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hankow Branch:—Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome

J. USANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [8

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital $50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,500.00
Reserve Funds 8,607,678.00

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Company New York.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921.

ASAHI BEER



SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

23rd December.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574. Agents.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(An American Bank)

Capital U.S. $4,000,000
Surplus, over U.S. $2,000,000

Head Office: NEW YORK.
Branch: SAN FRANCISCO.

Head Office for the Orient, SHANGHAI.

Branches:

CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
CHANGSHA	PEKING	SINGAPORE	

D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

1081

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) " 45,000,000
Reserve Funds " 11,030,000

Head Office:—Taipeh, Formosa.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan Takow Tamsui, Tokyen, Heito.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, October 1st, 1921. [41

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS' BANK, LTD.

商業銀行有限公司

HEAD OFFICE
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.

1761]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors
Mr. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager... ...Mr. L. S. Holum.
Asst. Manager... ...Mr. K. T. Woon
Hongkong Manager Mr. L. P. Allen.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLUM,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. 11

Printed and Published by Henry Apolphus Cartwright, for the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., at 10A, Des Voeux Road Centra Victoria Hongkong.—London Office 131 Fleet Street, E.C.